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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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# Daily Report
## East Asia

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Gore, Kono Hold Talks on DPRK Nuclear Reactors

*OW0609120094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Cairo, Sept. 6 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Al Gore expressed hope Tuesday [6 September] that Japan will help revamp North Korea's nuclear power plants to minimize the risk of large- scale plutonium extraction, Japanese officials said.

Washington would like to realize the introduction of Western-style light-water reactors to North Korea "in cooperation with Japan," Gore told Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono in an hourlong meeting at a Cairo hotel.

Gore and Kono are in Cairo to attend a UN conference on population and development.

In an agreement made in early August, the United States pledged to help North Korea obtain modern reactors to replace its graphite-moderated reactors, which produce a higher amount of plutonium, on condition that Pyongyang freeze its nuclear program as promised.

Washington has indicated it expects Japan and South Korea to shoulder the costs for the project.

The officials said Gore's remarks were the first direct U.S. request for Japanese reactor aid.

The vice president also expressed gratitude for Japan's cooperation in diplomatic efforts to solve the prolonged controversy over the North's alleged nuclear weapons program, the officials said.

A top U.S. negotiator with N. Korea, Robert Gallucci, is expected to elaborate on Washington's expectations of Japan when he visits Tokyo Sept. 12-14, ahead of high-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang set to reopen in Geneva on Sept. 23.

Pointing to Gallucci's upcoming visit, Kono told Gore that both sides should continue to discuss the issue.

Gore reassured Kono of continued U.S. support for Japan's bid to become a permanent member in the UN security Council, saying Washington has not altered its stance.

"Japan's domestic debate of the issue in addition to listening to opinions of our Asian neighbors is characteri

### MITI Minister Hashimoto Leaves for Canada, U.S.

*OW0509044694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto left on a visit to Canada and the United States on Monday [5 September], government officials said.

He will meet Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and Canadian Minister for International Trade Roy MacLaren in Ottawa before traveling to the U.S. on Wednesday.

In Washington, Hashimoto will meet U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, and discuss the stalled Japan-U.S. trade "framework" talks.

He will also hold talks with Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Robert Rubin, adviser to President Bill Clinton.

Hashimoto will then fly to Los Angeles on Friday to attend the ministerial meeting of Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Union on trade issues.

He will return to Japan on Sept. 12.

#### Expected To Meet Kantor

*OW0309054394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will try to break an impasse in Japan-U.S. "framework" trade talks during his eight-day tour of North America starting Monday, his aides said Saturday [3 September].

Hashimoto is scheduled to meet with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor in Washington on Wednesday to discuss measures to arrive at agreement in the ongoing negotiations to work out a new framework for bilateral trade, the aides said.

During the session, they said, Hashimoto will tell Kantor that a U.S. demand for "objective criteria" to measure the opening of Japanese markets runs counter to the free trade principle.

Hashimoto will express concern that friction over the trade issue may cause adverse effects on overall relations between the two countries, the aides said.

Both sides have agreed on three priority areas to speed up progress in the negotiations. They are procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment by the Japanese Government, automobile and auto parts trade and the opening of Japan's insurance market.

Washington has warned it would take retaliatory action unless agreement is reached on the three areas by the end of September.

On the automobile issue, Hashimoto will reiterate Japan's position that it cannot intervene in private transactions, the aides said.

There is little possibility, however, that the United States will compromise on the issue, they noted.

Hashimoto is also scheduled to confer with Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown. He plans to meet with Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, Laura Tyson, chairwomen of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Robert Rubin, presidential assistant and head of the National Economic Council, they said.

Hashimoto will represent Japan at the quadrilateral trade talks opening in Los Angeles on Friday. The meeting will also be attended by trade representatives from the United States, Canada and the European Union.

Prior to his U.S. tour, Hashimoto will visit Canada for talks with Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet, International Trade Minister Roy MacLaren and other officials on next year's summit of the Group of Seven industrialized nations.

### Tokyo Seeks 'Breakthrough' in U.S. Trade Talks

*OW0409075094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—Japan will seek a breakthrough in a series of trade "framework" talks with the United States in Washington and Los Angeles this week before the Sept. 30 deadline set by the U.S. for possible trade sanctions, government officials said.

The framework talks have been stalemated as both parties are still apart over the definition of "objective criteria" the U.S. has called for to measure the openness of the Japanese markets.

Japan will maintain its stance not to accept the U.S. demand that Japan introduce numerical targets to measure the openness of its markets, the officials said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will meet U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown in Washington on Wednesday [7 September].

Foreign Minister Yohei Kono will meet Kantor in Los Angeles on Thursday. Kono also plans to meet Kantor again in late September when he visits the U.S. for a UN General Assembly session.

The two countries will also hold vice minister-level talks in Los Angeles from Thursday on the Japanese Government's procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment, as well as working-level talks on the insurance market.

Japan wants to reach agreement on the procurement issue by the end of this month by offering a new compromise to revise bidding procedures, taking into account not only price but performance as well, the officials said.

On trade of autos and auto parts, another priority area in the framework talks, it is not expected for both parties to reach agreement by the end of this month, they said.

### More on 'Framework' Breakthrough

*OW0509022694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—The Japanese Government spokesman said Monday [5 September] he is expecting a breakthrough later this month in two of three priority areas in the Japan-U.S. Trade "framework" talks.

Such a breakthrough could avert U.S. moves toward sanctions shortly before the September 30 deadline the United States set for progress in the talks.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told reporters that the two countries are likely to wrap up negotiations on Japan's procurement of medical and telecommunications equipment, and the insurance market, when Foreign Minister Yohei Kono visits the U.S. late this month to attend the UN General Assembly. But he said talks on autos and auto parts are "a different matter" and discussions on the issue will be carried on due to the greatness of the gap between the two sides.

Kono will be meeting U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor again later in the month after talking with Kantor this week in los Angeles, when ministers from Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Union holds talks on trade issues.

### Auto Trade Deal Unlikely in Framework Talks

*OW0609050894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Ottawa, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japan and the United States will be unable to wrap up talks on autos and auto parts by the end-of-September deadline set by Washington for possible trade sanctions, a Japanese trade official said Monday [5 September].

The official alluded to the possibility of Washington imposing trade sanctions against Japan in certain areas if no agreement is reached on autos and auto parts by the end of this month.

"It is possible that the U.S. Government will specify limited areas for sanctions to show congress its tough stance ahead of midterm elections," he said.

The midterm congressional elections are set for mid-November.

The official is traveling with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who arrived in Ottawa on Monday for talks with Canadian leaders.

Hashimoto is to fly to Washington on Wednesday for talks with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown before going to Los Angeles this weekend for a trade ministerial meeting of Canada, the European Union, Japan and the United States.

The official said Hashimoto will tell Kantor and Brown that Japan cannot accept "objective criteria" sought by Washington under the "framework" talks to measure progress in opening Japanese markets.

Autos and auto parts are designated as one of the three priority areas under the framework talks. The other two sectors concern government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment, and insurance.

On auto and auto parts trade, Washington maintains that Japanese automakers should further boost purchases of foreign-made auto parts and increase the number of Japanese dealers for foreign vehicles.

On the other hand, Tokyo is balking at the U.S. demand on the grounds that the government cannot intervene in the affairs of private businesses.

Hashimoto is expected to oppose setting a numerical target for Japanese automobile imports but may offer to relax car inspection procedures as part of Japan's efforts to give foreign automakers wider access to the Japanese market.

The Japanese Government is groping for effective measures to avoid U.S. sanctions but there seems little possibility the negotiations will be settled before the end of the month.

Analysts believe there is a strong possibility that Washington will designate the Japanese auto and auto parts market as a target of sanctions under the "Super 301" provision, which allows the government to take retaliatory action against nations deemed to engage in unfair trade practices.

Hashimoto is also expected to try to reach agreement on the two other areas in his meeting with Brown.

Hashimoto, meanwhile, will begin a series of talks with Canadian leaders Tuesday afternoon on overall bilateral relations and next year's summit of the Group of Seven industrialized nations slated for Halifax, Canada, the officials accompanying Hashimoto said.

The Canadian leaders will include International Trade Minister Roy MacLaren and Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet.

Discussions between Hashimoto and MacLaren at the three-day quadrilateral trade talks opening in Los Angeles on Friday are expected to center on such topics as economic deregulation and investment.

Trade ministers from Canada, Japan and the United States, Canada and the European Union [as received] will attend the session.

### Disagreement Over Auto Sector Issue

*OW0609121494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 6 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 5*

[Text] Arguments over the "scope of governments' responsibility" have been rekindled in the Japanese-U.S. framework trade talks on autos and auto parts. The United States has called on Japan to guarantee an increase in imports of foreign products, in urging Tokyo to get involved in the automobile trade. Meanwhile, in addition to its "criticism of numerical targets," the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has begun to rebut the U.S. demand, saying, "That demand goes beyond the scope of the government's capability." It appears that the two nations have repeated basic arguments over what the definition of the nature of the trade talks should be, which was discussed when they kicked off the trade negotiations a year ago.

It is stipulated in the agreement reached between Japan and the United States in July 1993 on the framework of the comprehensive trade talks that "subjects for trade talks should be limited to the items that the governments can handle and that fall within the scope of government responsibility." However, in negotiations on autos and auto parts, the United States has maintained that the Japanese Government should guarantee an increase in imports of foreign products. Because of this, MITI has decided to emphasize again the principle of the trade talks.

Through such opportunities as talks between MITI Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor scheduled for 7 September, Tokyo is to stress its intention of not intervening in private sector activities, saying, "In the automobile sector, the government is responsible only for its standards and validation system."

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government still appraises highly the effects of the administrative guidance that MITI gave to Japanese chipmakers at the time of the Japanese-U.S. semiconductor talks. This makes it difficult to persuade the United States to withdraw its demand.

### Accord With U.S. on Insurance Sector 'Possible'

*OW0409092194 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 3 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 11*

[Text] In regard to the ongoing negotiations on the insurance sector in the Japanese-U.S. economic framework talks, an official concerned with the negotiations said on 2 September that the United States, which wants to delay the opening up of the so-called "third area" covering nonlife and health care insurance services, has softened its position. The official said that a general agreement on the insurance sector has become possible.

Of the three priority areas in the framework talks, the United States is the most concerned about the government procurement sector. As such, Japan and the United States want to conclude talks on government procurement and insurance around the same time, while observing progress made in the government procurement sector.

In the insurance sector, the Japanese Government has so far called for a reform of the system which would include the "third area," in the life and nonlife insurance markets, being opened up, but the U.S. Government has objected to this saying "that would drive out foreign companies, which hold large market shares in the third area." Whereas the United States has asked for a five-year delay in the opening up of "the third area," Japan has rejected this, insisting that "that would go against the policy of deregulation." This Japanese-U.S. confrontation has been a major impediment to progress in talks on the insurance sector.

Given this situation, Japan, in taking the foreign insurance companies' position into account, has recently offered to "give consideration to the timing of the implementation (mutual opening up of the markets) and ways of doing this, and to make it possible to implement it in phases step by step." The United States then also started to show a position of compromising.

If the ministerial-level talks on government procurement set to be held in Los Angeles on 8 September come to show signs of moving toward a settlement, the working-group meeting on the insurance sector, which will be held at the same place on 9 September, is expected to seek final readjustments of views to reach an agreement.

But if the government procurement sector talks experience rough sailing, it is quite possible that no agreement will be reached on the insurance sector by the end of this month, either.

### Article Reviews Sheet Glass Talks With U.S.

*OW0409100394 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 31 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 11*

[Text] A working-level session of the Japanese-U.S. framework talks on sheet glass started in Tokyo on 30 August. It has been disclosed that at the negotiations held in July, the United States, which claims that Japan's sheet glass market is closed to foreign producers, proposed an accord designed to significantly increase the sales of foreign-made sheet glass in Japan's market. In opposing this proposal, Japan said that as a result of the nation's efforts to improve its traditional business practices, there is "no reason for Japan to be called a closed market." Unlike the situation for cars, which are exported to the United States at a rate of more than 1 million units per year, and for other products, Japan and the United States are beginning to have heated debates over the issue of sheet glass.

As for Japan's sheet glass market, the United States has been pointing out that "due to the trade practices among subsidiaries of the three major companies that monopolize the market, it is difficult for us to make inroads into Japan." It seems that among other things, the following points are the pillars of the proposal that the United States submitted last month: 1) The government should make wholesale dealers (who are specified agents) set voluntary targets for the purchase of foreign-made sheet glass; 2) the government should make the Fair Trade Commission [FTC] again carry out investigations to see whether sheet glass makers and distributors at each level are not violating the Antimonopoly Act; and 3) the government should promote the use of safety glass, including laminated glass for buildings, both of which are generally used in the United States.

Specified agents are wholesale dealers who buy sheet glass and sell it to places such as retail stores, glass fitters, and construction companies. According to an investigation report which the FTC prepared in June 1993 on the nation's sheet glass market, there are 399 special agents in Japan. Of these, more than 90 percent sell only products of the three major glass manufacturers: the Asahi Glass Company, the Nippon Sheet Glass Company, and the Central Glass Company.

In its report, the FTC concluded that "the fact is that there was no case that violated the Antimonopoly Act." On the other hand, the report pointed out the fact that the rebate and ex post facto discount systems [jigo nebiki seido] had the effect of discouraging the special agents from selling foreign-made sheet glass. Following the release of the report, the three sheet glass makers this year abolished these systems. The FTC released another report on 19 August which said that improvements have been made to correct the traditional business practices.

Iwao Matsumoto, chairman of the National Federation of Sheet Glass Wholesalers Associations, said: "We cannot completely deny the fact that the manufacturers used to put pressure on us to block foreign products from the market. That pressure, however, no longer Matsumoto-Abante (in Tokyo), which is owned by Chairman Matsumoto, is already selling a small amount of U.S.-made sheet glass. He said, however, that a U.S.-made sheet glass maker, despite its pledge to make deliveries in six weeks, extended the delivery period to three months. He then said, "Because of the delay, the U.S.-made sheet glass did not appeal to us, although it was 20 to 30 percent cheaper than domestic products." Asahi Glass Company President Kazuo Kamiya said, "Although we took measures, including the one designed to abolish the rebate system, the United States is still repeating the demand it made before."

The battle over sheet glass started in December 1991, when the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) pointed out that the Japanese sheet glass market was "closed." On the basis of this viewpoint, a decision was made, when (then) President Bush visited Japan in January 1992, for the FTC to carry out investigations to discover the actual market conditions. At the same time, Guardian, who is the fifth-largest sheet glass manufacturer in the United States and who is said to be at the forefront of the campaign to take the offensive against Japan, established an office in Japan in 1992 and lodged a complaint against the Japanese keiretsus' [interlocking corporate groups] attempt to keep foreign products out of the Japanese market.

In 1993, the rate of imported sheet glass compared to the total amount of sheet glass used in Japan was 7.9

percent. In the order of the extent of these countries' sales of sheet glass to Japan, the latter imports sheet glass from China, the United States, Taiwan, and other countries. The market share of U.S.-made sheet glass in Japan is only about 1 percent.

The annual sales of Guardian Japan (in Tokyo) is about 1 billion yen. The sheet glass that the company sells in Japan is mainly for buildings, and it is produced by factories in the United States and Thailand. The company has warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya. It is said that Guardian Japan is currently doing business with 15 specified agents. Eight employees work for the company. Guardian Japan President Jun Okawa said: "Sometimes when the specified agents come to our warehouses, they do so carefully so as to not be seen by domestic manufacturers. This is still the actual situation."

PPG Industries, Inc., which is the largest sheet glass manufacturer in the United States, is also trying hard to sell its products in Japan. In 1990, PPG established a joint venture company in Japan with C. Ito & Company. Its current annual sales in Japan are about 2 billion yen.

On the other hand, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] is saying that the idea of setting a procurement target "is not acceptable" (according to MITI's Ceramics and Construction Materials Division). However, there is a possibility that the United States may use the new Super 301 provision (for specifying and imposing sanctions against unfair trading practices) to impose sanctions on Japan for the reason of "unfairness" in the sheet glass sector should the negotiations end in failure. Because of this, MITI is making strenuous efforts to find a point of compromise in the negotiations.

## Editorial Reviews Fujitsu-TI Patent Dispute

*OW0409222494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 2 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[Editorial: "Easy-going Compromise Intended To Avoid Patent Dispute"]

[Text] The Tokyo District Court has declared Fujitsu Ltd. the winner in a patent dispute between Fujitsu and Texas Instruments (TI), a major semiconductor manufacturer of the United States. In a court suit, TI demanded that Fujitsu pay reimbursement, claiming that Fujitsu infringed on TI's patent rights relating to integrated circuits (Kilby [preceding word as published] technology patent), while Fujitsu has insisted that the TI-invented technology does not cover the present production process of Fujitsu.

The patent application for the Kilby technology was filed in Japan in 1960, and it was approved in 1989—29 years after the application. Under Japan's current patent system, the validity of a patent cannot exceed 20 years from the date of the application filing, but because the patent application for the Kilby technology had been filed before the revision of the patent system, this patent remains valid until 2001.

Following the approval of the patent in 1989, TI negotiated with Japanese semiconductor manufacturers on technology licensing contracts in 1990 and 1991, and succeeded in getting large licensing fees agreed to. But Fujitsu chose to fight in court, insisting its current production process does not conflict with the technology covered in the patent. The verdict of the court this time accepted almost all the claims made by Fujitsu.

Since TI has announced the intention to appeal the court's ruling, it is impossible to predict how the patent dispute will end eventually. Nonetheless, the court's ruling has much meaning. This will have much impact on negotiations over licensing fees with TI when other semiconductor manufactuers have to renew their licencing contracts with TI.

A patent dispute can be settled either through a court suit or by reaching a compromise out of court. Of course, when someone's rights are unfairly infringed, a sincere compromise is necessary. But on the other hand, if a defendent charged with patent infringement is certain he has not made such infringement—as Fujitsu was—then he needs to seek a third party's judgment by filing a court suit. In that context, the court ruling this time should come as a major incentive for Japanese companies which have tended to try to avoid disputes in favor of an out-of-court settlement even though they were unhappy about doing so.

Furthermore, the Tokyo District Court ruling is expected to send ripples through the Japan-U.S. debate on protection of intellectual property rights. Regarding Japan's patent system, the United States has so far claimed that its interpretation of the scope of patent rights is too narrow. Even in the recent court suit, the point of contention was over the question of how far the patent rights of TI should be allowed to apply. It is thinkable that this ruling will raise the U.S.' criticism of Japan.

If a nation wants to promote public desires to invest in research and development programs or wants its society to be creative, it is necessary to protect the people's intellectual property rights. But if that protection goes too far, that can be an obstacle to the development of new technologies as well as to the promotion of technological competition. Even in the United States, there are now emerging voices warning against the current excessiveness in protection. The issue of harmonizing the patent system is expected to be addressed in the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks. The future task in the harmonization of the system will come to dwell on the question of agreeing on an acceptable level of protection.

The court ruling this time made a contribution in this regard. The government not only should prepare for reactions from the United States, but also should make efforts toward creating an international arena where nations can get together to discuss the issue of the appropriate protection for patent rights. Besides, more court rulings like the recent one will contribute to providing good materials for international discussions. In this light, it is important that the companies concerned learn to make a stand when they are sure their positions are correct.

## Editorial: Murayama's 'Diplomacy of Apology'

*OW0509234494 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 29 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[Editorial: "Apology Diplomacy Threatens Existence of Nation"]

### Malaysian Prime Minister's Straight Talk Saves Critical Situation

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and Lower House Speaker Takako Doi made a series of visits to Asian countries while repeatedly expressing "apologies and remorse" as if they were nestling close to each other. Before their trips, this paper wrote that "it is a must that they should not have an excessive apology diplomacy." However, we know of no precedent of a prime minister carrying out a humiliating diplomacy by exposing the existence and interests of one nation to danger as Murayama did during his recent trip.

In Malaysia and Singapore, Doi perplexed the leaders of the two countries by saying that Japan has "not truly reconciled with its Asian neighbors." This view, which was also explained at a memorial ceremony held this year for the war dead, lacks objective ground.

In 1954, soon after Japan regained independence but was still suffering economic difficulties, Japan, starting with Burma, began to make postwar compensation. Japan granted some $1.5 billion ($540 billion at the rate of one dollar equalling 360 yen), including semicompensations [jun baisho], to 12 countries. Currently, Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to Asian countries amounts to 60 percent of the whole world's ODA to Asia.

Although there are some delicate problems, which cannot be settled by money alone, Japan has been doing its best in making contributions to the improvement of the infrastructures of many countries. Japan is actively supporting Overseas Cooperation Volunteers' grass-root nation-building efforts. Above all, our neighboring countries expressed their appreciation for Japan's peacekeeping operations (PKO) in Cambodia, which was Japan's first PKO attempt. We are certain there is no reason for the former chairwoman of the SDPJ [Social Democratic Party of Japan]—which tried to prevent Japan's involvement in the PKO by launching ox-walk tactics [delaying tactic in which legislators walk very slowly to the front of the House to lodge their ballot during a vote on a bill] and submitting SDPJ dietmen's letters of resignation—to loudly declare that there is no "true reconciliation." We cannot help saying that Doi's remarks and behavior deviate from a house speaker's moral character, which always has to be being strictly neutral and of magnanimous candor.

It seems that the Murayama administration is promoting all state affairs, and diplomacy in particular, by feelings or emotion because of its slogan for the formation of a "government that cares about people." Moreover, the SDPJ's excessively self-inflicted interpretation of Japan's contemporary history is backing this political style of the Murayama administration. So far, Murayama's apologies have not created a serious situation in which Asian countries explode in a "demand for postwar compensation," thanks to the fundamental and reliable relations Murayama's predecessors nurtured between Japan and these Asian countries. However, the world—not to mention people in some former victorious nations—is paying attention to remarks of Japanese leaders.

It turned out that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir saved such a critical situation. He said to Murayama:

"I cannot understand why Japan continues to apologize to its neighbors and other Asian countries for things that happened 50 years ago. Relations between nations should look at the present and to the future and see past events as lessons. Malaysia also suffered during the war. But, our government will not encourage Malaysians to seek compensation from Japan. If a nation brings up what happened 50 years ago, then the events of 100 or 200 years ago would also warrant examination, leading to compensation claims against former colonial rulers. We support the idea of Japan becoming a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. We hope Japan will play all its roles for the sake of the peace and prosperity of Asia."

Reportedly, Murayama could not say a word in response. We were disappointed with the prime minister, who could neither explain his discernment of world history, his mid-term view [chuki tenbo] of Asia in the post-Cold War era, his diplomatic strategies, nor his political philosophy.

we will strictly refrain from making insincere comments by taking Prime Minister Mahathir's remark as an encouragement. It is true that Japan inflicted damage on many Asian people. We are certain that even the prime minister himself, who is pro-Japan and urges his people to "look East," will not relieve Japan from all the war responsibilities. The veteran politician might have had a diplomatic strategy in mind when he made the comment.

However, what Prime Minister Mahathir said is truly balanced understanding of history. Although there is no need to go into details, we cannot talk about contemporary history of Asia, including Japan, or wars in Asia, in particular, without mentioning imperialism and colonial rule by Europe and the United States, which lasted for many years; the United Kingdom [UK] established the East India Company and started the Opium War.

Japan started the war against China, the U.K., the United States, Holland, and the Soviet Union for different reasons, and under different circumstances. They were different by far in Southeast Asia in particular. Japan ruled the Philippines and Indonesia during the war quite differently. Many Japanese soldiers took part in the Indonesian revolutionary war. It is undeniable that Indonesian people still honor these soldiers. It is necessary to carry our steady and detailed investigations to reach a balanced understanding of history. We cannot just conc that it was completely a war of invasion.

**Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Urged To Fulfill its Primary Tasks**

Aftereffects of the apology diplomacy by Murayama and Doi, which is nothing but overdoing former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's "remarks on war of aggression," are unfathomable. Because of this we feel all the more depressed by the LDP's way of dealing with the situation. Will the LDP continue to do nothing but fail to protect national interests or let the SDPJ ruin realistic diplomacy? Will the LDP allow the SDPJ to have its own way as far as changing people's understanding, which constitutes the foundation of national existence, of Japanese history? Is it not a primary task of a conservative party to promote reasonable reforms while keeping good portions of its national history, and to rectify dangerous portions, which were distorted by a particular historical view?

## Murayama on Need for Security Treaty With U.S.

*OW0309045394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Saturday [3 September] sought support from members of his Social Democratic Party (SDP) over a proposed reversal of the party's traditional key policies that include those on national security and energy.

"We are now a core party in charge of politics in the era of the new coalition," said Murayama, chairman of the SDP, one of the three parties in the ruling coalition.

Murayama, addressing the SDP's extraordinary national convention, said, "I wish to reaffirm with you that a political party exists for the benefit of the people."

To that end, he proclaimed the need for the party to shift its policies over the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), Japan's security arrangements with the United States, the de facto national flag and national anthem, and nuclear power stations.

At the SDP's 61st national convention at the party headquarters, delegates are debating in the afternoon a draft policy platform urging changes in the party's traditional policies.

In his inaugural policy speech in July and Diet discussion that followed, Murayama recognized that the SDF is constitutional, reversing the party's pacifist policy that had long opposed the existence of the SDF under the war-renouncing Constitution.

Stepping further aside from the SDP's platform, Murayama acknowledged the necessity of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which the SDP once demanded be annulled.

He also said at that time that he respects the long-standing fact that the Japanese people have recognized the Hinomaru "Rising Sun" flag and Kimigayo emperor-praising song as the de facto national flag and anthem.

The draft platform points to the necessity of nuclear power plants as a temporary means to find an alternative to sustain the country's energy sources.

"Not having a full understanding of the SDP's new policies on the Constitution and the SDF, some people say, 'the SDP no longer has any reason to exist.' But this is completely wrong," Murayama said in his address.

The premier maintained the SDP is having a greater role to play as it is seeking to carry out new policies in various fields of the national life.

The national convention is expected to approve the draft platform in line with Murayama's stance, although delegates from the prefectural chapters, not in favor of the policy shift, are poised to urge the party leadership to revise the draft.

Murayama took office in late June as Japan's first socialist prime minister in nearly half a century after the SDP joined hands with its long-time ideological adversary, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and an LDP splinter group new party Sakigake [Harbinger], to oust the erstwhile coalition nominally led by Tsutomu Hata, head of another LDP splinter party Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party].

## Murayama on Importance of Cooperation With ROK

*OW0609114294 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 6 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 September, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama held talks for about 20 minutes at the prime minister's official residence with visiting Kim Yun-hwan, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union.

On the issue of Japan-South Korea relations, Murayama said: "I believe cooperation between South Korea and Japan is more and more needed in Asia. It is necessary for the two countries to promote cooperation and friendship."

His remarks stressed the importance of the two countries working in closer cooperation. Meanwhile, Chairman

Kim said: "Next year marks the 30th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties between Japan and South Korea and the 50th anniversary of kofuku (South Korea's independence). Next year will be the year during which Japan and South Korea make new progress."

## ROK Group Hails Tokyo's War Compensation Program

*OW0209061194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—A leader of a private South Korean group on Friday [2 September] welcomed Japan's 100 billion yen program to atone for its actions in World War II, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Sin Hyon-hwak, chairman of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Council, told Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama that he was moved by Japan's scheme for historical studies and exchanges with Asian nations, the official said.

"I know Japan has been making efforts to express repentance for its wartime actions and I am sure it made strides forward this time too," Sin was quoted as saying.

Murayama said in a statement Wednesday that Japan plans to launch the 100 billion yen program over the next decade to promote peace and friendly ties with Asia and to express atonement.

But the government program includes no direct compensation to individual war victims, including former "comfort women" who were taken to frontline brothels to provide sex to Japanese soldiers up to and during the war.

Historians say the Japanese Imperial Army recruited up to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean peninsula, and forced them to serve as prostitutes.

Tokyo has maintained a position that the issue of war reparations was resolved when it normalized relations with its former enemies and paid compensation.

Sin is visiting Japan to lay the groundwork for the 32nd joint meeting of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Council and its Japanese counterpart, scheduled for Sept. 23 in Seoul.

## Murayama's Stance on UN Missions, UNSC Membership

### Said To Oppose Military Role

*OW0209121594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Japan cannot play a military role in UN peacekeeping missions if it becomes a permanent member of the world body's Security Council, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said Friday.

The premier's remark came in response to a call from a ruling party lawmaker to take a cautious stand on Japan's possible entry into the UN Security Council as a permanent member.

Former Health and Welfare Minister Junichiro Koizumi, who heads a ruling coalition parties' group to discuss whether Japan should obtain the coveted UN status, met the premier at his official residence and demanded the Murayama government be careful in dealing with the issue.

Koizumi told reporters he urged the premier to make it clear that Japan cannot offer military contributions in UN peacekeeping activities due to the constraints of its constitution.

Japan's 1947 constitution bans the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

Koizumi said he told Murayama that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono should make the Japanese position clear when he addresses the UN General Assembly in late September.

Murayama, who is also chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), reportedly replied he will decide on what stance Japan will take at the UN session in close consultation with the leaders of the SDP's two coalition partners, Kono of the Liberal Democratic Party and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura of New Party Sakigake.

Murayama expressed readiness to accept Koizumi's proposal for establishing a prime minister's advisory panel to discuss the pros and cons of permanent UN membership, according to Koizumi.

He said the premier also revealed that he had heard opinions on the issue from former prime ministers Takeo Fukuda and Kiichi Miyazawa, and former Deputy Prime Minister Masaharu Gotoda.

### Denies Passive Stance

*OW0509080994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama denied Monday [5 September] he is passive to the idea of Japan holding a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council [UNSC], officials said.

The officials said Murayama made the remark when he was handed a proposal by a business group seeking the country's permanent representation on the key UN panel.

Japan considers the United Nations as the only organization to settle international conflicts, and therefore, "I'm not passive" on the issue, he was quoted as saying.

The proposal, made by the Japan Economic Research Institute, a policy-making organ of the business community, urged Japan to seek the permanent seat to play a positive role in UN operations, including a military role, the officials said.

## Clear Policy on Military Aid in UNSC Bid Urged

*OW0509115394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japan should specify what kind of "nonmilitary" contributions it could make if it becomes a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC], Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito said Monday [5 September].

It is clear Japan has constitutional restraints to its contributions, Saito said at a news conference, but Japan should make clear what it can or cannot do because there is no common understanding of what is "military" or "nonmilitary." He voiced concern that such ambiguous phrasing might cause misunderstandings.

Japan's constitution bans the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

Saito said there are things Japan could do within the framework of the Constitution that it is not yet doing. As an example, he cited the frozen provisions of the international peace cooperation law on participation by Self-Defense Forces in UN peacekeeping forces.

Saito said he hopes Japan will be able to make its stance clear in the upcoming speech by Foreign Minister Yohei Kono at the UN General Assembly.

## ASAHI Poll: Most Diet Members Back UNSC Bid

*OW0609010394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—About 70 percent of Diet members responding to a survey endorse Japan's quest for permanent membership of the UN Security Council (UNSC), the ASAHI SHIMBUN said Tuesday [6 September].

Roughly half of those responding, however, backed Japan's bid for the UNSC seat on conditions that the country does not make a military contribution outside the bounds of its war-renouncing constitution, according to the survey conducted from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2.

The ASAHI conducted the survey among all 761 members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. Of them, 319 lower house members and 163 upper house legislators responded.

Of the 482 legislators who responded, 453 gave clear replies while the others declined to offer their clear positions for reasons, for instance, that they are now cabinet members.

Of the 453 lawmakers giving clear replies, 308 endorsed Japan's bid for the permanent UNSC seat against 102 who objected to the move. But about 50 percent of those expressing support attached conditions, such as prohibiting a military contribution, observing the country's constitutional restrictions and seeking agreement from the Japanese people and Asian countries, the survey showed.

The constitution prohibits the threat or use of military force to settle international disputes.

Legislators opposing the move said Japan will be required to provide military contributions and will have to shoulder responsibility for enforcing UN military power if it becomes a permanent Security Council member.

By political party, 102 of 128 ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) members responding backed Japan's quest for the UNSC permanent seat, while 28 of the 98 from the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the LDP's ally in the ruling coalition, endorsed it.

All 36 Shinseito members responding expressed backing, the survey found. Shinseito is a main opposition party.

Japan, along with Germany, has expressed its desire for a permanent UNSC seat although the ruling coalition administration led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who also heads the SDP, is taking a more cautious attitude than the previous coalition government of Tsutomu Hata, head of Shinseito.

The Security Council has five permanent members and 10 nonpermanent. The permanent five are Britain, China, France, the United States and Russia, the victorious nations in World War II. The 10 nonpermanent seats rotate among UN member countries for two-year terms.

## Foreign Ministry: UNSC Seat Constitutional

*OW0409085294 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 3 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] With regard to the question of Japan becoming a UN Security Council [UNSC] permanent member, which is dividing the ruling parties, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] issued on 2 September a report to present its view that Japan's obtaining a UNSC permanent seat will not cause constitutional problems. The report also provides the basis for such a view.

The report in general makes following points: 1) there is no difference in military obligations between permanent and nonpermanent members; 2) participation in the UNSC Military Staff Committee does not violate Article 9 of the Constitution; and 3) Japan's dispatch overseas of Self-Defense Forces going beyond the framework of the UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Cooperation Law cannot be presumed. The MOFA intends to obtain the ruling parties' understanding on this matter before

Yohei Kono, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivers a speech to a UN General Assembly session in late September.

Some members of the Liberal Democratic Party and Sakigake [Harbinger] have expressed their concern, saying that "if Japan joins the UNSC as permanent member, it may be asked to make military-oriented international contributions, which go beyond the scope of the Constitution." To defuse such anxieties, the report clearly states that "Japan's becoming a permanent member will not force it to undertake new obligations," and that if a "UN military force" is formed, "Japan will extend as much cooperation to it as is possible under Japan's Constitution."

As for the fact that permanent members are required to join the "Military Staff Committee," which gives advice and support to UN military forces, the report stresses that this requirement will not contradict the Constitution, saying, "The committee's act of providing strategic advice is different from it directly commanding military forces."

### Cabinet To Discuss Security Council Seat

*OW0209140494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 1 Sep 94 Evening Edition p 1*

[Text] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said that permanent membership in the Security Council will not compel Japan to participate in military operations, including UN peacekeeping operations (PKO). In this regard, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said at a news conference held on the morning of 1 September: "We will put our ideas into shape after discussing the issue of becoming a permanent member of the Security Council at cabinet meetings in line with Prime Minister Murayama's policy speech."

His comments explained the view that there will be an attempt to unify opinions among ministers concerned after Foreign Minister Yohei Kono returns to Japan.

### Editorial for Open Debate on UNSC Membership

*OW0409012294 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 31 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 5*

[Editorial: "Let's Delve Into the Issue of Whether Japan Should Become a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council"]

[Text] The "Mind" of Asia is complex.

That would be Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's frank assessment upon completing a tour of Southeast Asia. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir told Prime Minister Murayama, "I cannot understand why you have to be concerned about the past and to keep on apologizing." But an influential newspaper of that country on the following day attacked Murayama, charging "his words of remorse on Japan's war responsibility are idle words."

In a summit meeting in the Philippines, the president of that country talked about the need to look toward "the future rather than back to the past," but when he spoke in a news conference shortly after the summit, he was taking it for granted that the Japanese Government should pay reimbursements to former Army comfort women. All this does not mean that these countries are in chaos or that their top leaders were using double talk. It simply means that these are Asia's views on Japan.

Asia has not forgiven Japan yet. Asia has not taken down its guard against Japan. But it also thinks Japan, which has become a "power," should shoulder burdens befitting it. The fact that people in Malaysia and Singapore voiced support on Japan's becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council can be interpreted as a reminder that Japan is expected to make international contributions.

Having been exposed to such varying views, Prime Minister Murayama must have been perplexed. In Malaysia he was asked to "bid fairwell to the past," but he was not able to give a response to it. In Singapore, he was asked about "responsibilities as a power" and he had no answer to it.

"It is a pity," one could say about this in criticism. One could also ask why the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had not prepared answers to such questions. But it is useless to talk about that now. The "Murayama diplomacy" group is not prepared to give ready answers to such disparate questions yet.

Instead, what we should really think about are the demands made on Prime Minister Murayama by Asia. It has become clearer than ever from the prime minister's tour that Asia wants Japan to make both war reparations and international contributions. It is clearly not the case of choosing "this or that," but doing "both this and that."

Japan must recognize its errors of the past, and make appropriate compensation. Japan must not have any secret intentions for this compensation either. For instance, if the war reparations are interpreted as something to win permanent membership in the UN Security Council for Japan, that will be a shame.

But on the other hand, making apologies and reparations do not mean that Asia will come to respect Japan once these are done. If Japan admits it is the largest beneficiary of peace and order of the international community, it must do all it can to help maintain that peace and order. If it wants to continue running away from doing this, forget about getting respect; it will only get despised.

What reparations should it make? What contributions should it make? The 50th anniversary of the end of war is just around the corner. Japan is asked to give a prompt reply to these questions.

Of course, the issue of becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council—presented by Malaysia—comes under question.

We have so far insisted that Japan should think about "what to do if it becomes a permanent member" rather than think about "becoming a permanent member first." What burdens and responsibilities will Japan come to bear if it becomes a permanent member? And are they compatible with the provisions of the Constitution? We have also proposed to talk about these questions openly and publicly.

It is now a good opportunity to do that. The time is ripe for that discussion. This should be discussed seriously in the Diet, within the government, and in the newspapers. We are concerned lest a conclusion on the matter should be drawn abruptly, even though unclear points remain.

We regret to say we can give only a low score to the recent "Murayama diplomacy." That could have been due to a problem with the prime minister's personal capabilities, or to problems that arise from the government being a coalition of three parties—the Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party of Japan, and Sakigake [Harbinger]. Anyway, Japan cannot keep on delaying the matter forever.

To everything is assigned a time. Let's have in-depth discussions.

## Prime Minister Keating in Tokyo for Official Visit

### Discusses APEC Trade Talks

*OW0509102994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating said Monday [5 September] he wants the mid-November meeting of leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Indonesia to focus on free trade in services and the elimination of nontariff barriers as well as tariffs.

Keating made the comment at a press conference for Australian reporters at a Tokyo hotel following a morning meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

The prime minister said he does not want to limit discussion at the meeting in the Indonesian city of Bogor, outside Jakarta, to target dates for the elimination of tariffs as recommended in an eminent persons group report presented Aug. 30 to the meeting's host, Indonesian President Suharto.

The report recommends the creation of free trade in the Asia-Pacific region by the year 2020.

Keating said Japan will be the "first beneficiary" of any liberalized trade in the region.

"Opening up East Asia and North Asia to products and multilateralizing the interests of the United States in Asia, multilateralizing with China, is something which must naturally fall to Japan's advantage," Keating said.

Keating said he did not discuss with Hashimoto the Malaysian proposal for an East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) which would include Japan but exclude Australia and the U.S.

"APEC is the main event and the one that matters," Keating said.

Keating said the Japanese are "very conscious of the fact that there is a great opportunity" by having the next APEC leaders' meeting hosted by Suharto.

"This is a quite unusual circumstance where the leader of a developing country and a large one representing developing countries in ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) are, in a sense, providing the lead to a very substantial undertaking in trade," Keating said.

"And I think Japan understands and values this," he added.

### Keating-Hashimoto Talks

*OW0509050894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating and Japan's Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto agreed Monday [5 September] to work together for a successful meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in November.

The leaders of the 18 economies making up the APEC Forum are scheduled to meet in Bogor, Indonesia. Australia and Japan are among the APEC members.

Keating told Hashimoto that cooperation among the APEC members is needed to promote investment in the Asia-Pacific region and to improve market access among the members, a Japanese trade ministry official said.

### Meets Murayama 5 Sep

*OW0509145694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1433 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating reiterated support Monday [5 September] for Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and said Australia does not think the membership would lead to Japan playing a military role, Foreign Ministry officials said.

During a 90-minute dinner meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama which followed 45 minutes of talks, Keating, who is on a four-day trip to Japan through Wednesday, said it is "not right" and "anachronistic" that Japan does not have a permanent seat on the key UN body despite it being the second largest economy.

Keating was quoted as saying he is aware the problem of Japan's bid to become a permanent member is a "sensitive" issue in Japan but that Australia wants Tokyo to hold a permanent seat and acquire a position to have an impact on and reflect its "balanced" view in the powerful Council.

He also told Murayama the membership would not entail new obligations to Japan that are against its constitution, which bans use of force to settle international conflicts.

Murayama replied Japan wants to make active international contributions through the United Nations, adding that Japan has been participating in UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia and Mozambique and is currently considering sending personnel to Africa to help Rwandan refugees.

Murayama also asked Keating to present Australia's views on the reform of the UN Security Council, including its support for Japan's bid, in a speech at the world body's General Assembly session.

Also in the meeting, the two leaders agreed to further enhance bilateral relations, which Keating described as "special" relations despite cultural differences, the officials said.

Keating and Murayama did not discuss the proposed East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), according to the officials.

They agreed on the importance of concluding domestic procedures to ratify the Uruguay Round agreements and start the World Trade Organization on Jan. 1, 1995.

Keating gave high marks to Murayama's announcement last week to launch a 10-year, 100 billion yen program to promote peace in Asia, they said.

Keating accepted Murayama's invitation to make an official visit to Japan next year, the officials said. The Australian prime minister previously visited Japan in 1992 on an unofficial visit.

Keating also invited Murayama to visit Australia.

An Australian official, briefing reporters after the Monday evening meeting in which the two prime ministers dined on the Japanese delicacy sushi, said Keating told Murayama that he "realized Japan could not act in ways not consistent with its constitution."

"But Keating said it is an anachronism that Japan is not represented on the Security Council," the official said.

Keating also briefed Murayama on the outcome of last week's South Pacific forum meeting in Brisbane, Australia.

The official said Keating asked Murayama for Japan's assistance in dealing with problems in the fishing and forestry industries in many small South Pacific island countries.

Japan is a major importer of fish and timber from the region.

"The prime minister (Keating) was quite strong in his descriptions of the problems of depleted fish stocks and depleted timber resources," the official said. "He was saying these are all small, very fragile countries and we need to do something together."

The official said Murayama also told Keating that Japan will not discriminate against Australia in favor of any third country in its economic relations.

While the official did not mention a third country, Australian Government officials have consistently urged Japan not to yield to the United States in its bilateral market access negotiations at the expense of other countries.

The Australian official said it was "probably the first time" such an assurance had been gained from Japan "at a prime ministerial level."

The same official said the two prime ministers "genuinely got on well together" and had "broad and positive" discussions about the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

On Tuesday, Keating is due to meet with the chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Shoichiro Toyoda and Ichiro Ozawa, the leader of the opposition party Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party].

### Keating-Miyazawa Discussion

*OW0609113994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating urged Japan on Tuesday [6 September] to take more steps toward acquiring permanent membership in the UN Security Council, Japanese officials said.

Keating, who is on a four-day trip to Japan through Wednesday, reiterated Australian support for Japan's bid during a talk with former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at a Tokyo restaurant, Miyazawa's aides said.

Miyazawa indicated the government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will decide on the issue in the near future, saying, "In Japan, problems (on the issue) have been identified and arguments have considerably boiled down close to a conclusion."

Miyazawa was quoted as telling Keating that there has been concern among the Japanese people as to whether Tokyo can refuse to play a military role once the nation becomes a permanent Security Council member.

The former prime minister used the example that some people in the United States say Japan should take on the same military responsibility in solving international problems as other permanent Council members do, the officials said.

### No Commitment on APEC Secured

*LD0609094194 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] Australia's Prime Minister Paul Keating has failed to get a commitment from Japan for a timetable for an APEC [Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation] free trade area. Fran Kelly reports from Tokyo that in meetings with Prime Minister Murayama last night Mr. Keating didn't even broach the subject.

[Kelly] Mr. Keating had to be content with gauging Japan's position on trade liberalization ahead of the APEC leaders' summit in November. There was no discussion of the 20/20 timetable and Paul Keating came away with only broad Japanese approval for his free trade plan for the region. [passage omitted]

After more talks today Mr. Keating flies back to Australia tomorrow.

## Thai Premier Chuan on Official Visit in Tokyo

### Arrives for Talks With Murayama

*OW0209111394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai arrived in Japan Friday [2 September] night on a rescheduled six-day trip for talks with his Japanese counterpart Tomiichi Murayama.

Chuan was originally scheduled to visit Tokyo in April but postponed the trip due to political chaos in Japan following the resignation of then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in March.

The Thai prime minister and Murayama are expected to meet Saturday evening to discuss bilateral and international topics.

On the agenda for the bilateral relations talks are ways to promote the Japan-Thai partnership program agreed by the two countries in August, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The program is designed to offer Japanese support when Thailand extends assistance to developing countries, mainly those in Indochina, for social and economic development.

Under the program, Thailand plans to hold 15 training seminars for people from developing nations, inviting about 250 people by the year 2000. Japan will shoulder some of the costs of holding such seminars.

Japan will also assist Thailand in sending experts to the developing nations.

Chuan may call on Japan for continued investment in Thailand, the officials said.

Murayama is likely to thank Thailand for offering rice last year when Japan faced a rice shortage, ministry sources said.

As for the international arena, Chuan and Murayama are likely to discuss topics surrounding the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which Thailand chairs this year, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and relations between ASEAN member countries and the countries of Indochina, they said.

The Cambodian and Myanmar [Burma] situations are also on the agenda.

Chuan, who is the first state guest since the Murayama cabinet was inaugurated in late June, will make a day-trip to Sendai in northeastern Japan on Sunday.

He is scheduled to meet Japanese business leaders and hold a press conference on Monday and then meet Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko on Tuesday before heading for Osaka.

He will leave Japan on Wednesday from the newly opened Kansai international airport.

### Holds Talks With Murayama

*OW0309112094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai voiced support Saturday [3 September] for Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Foreign Ministry officials said.

In a 90-minute meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tomiichi Murayama, Chuan said it is "appropriate" that Japan become a permanent member of the UN Security Council because it is a great financial contributor to the United Nations and also plays an important and constructive role, the officials said.

Murayama told Chuan Japan wants to contribute to the world body as much as possible in a more responsible position to bring peace and stability to the world, they said.

He thanked Chuan for throwing support for Japan's permanent membership, but cited the need to win understanding from the Japanese and other Asian countries, according to the officials.

Chuan, who is on a six-day visit to Japan from Friday through Wednesday, agreed with Murayama on the importance of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the officials said.

Murayama indicated that Japan, which will chair the APEC meeting in 1995, may consider hosting an informal summit meeting among the leaders of the APEC nations, following the cases of Seattle last year and Indonesia this fall. He was quoted as telling Chuan that he thinks it meaningful to hold such a meeting if the idea is given support from each member country.

Chuan replied Thailand will consult with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) but that Thailand supports the idea.

Turning to bilateral relations, the two leaders agreed to promote friendly ties between Japan and Thailand.

Chuan called for more Japanese imports of Thai goods, especially agricultural products, and also for increased investment in Thailand by the Japanese private sector, the officials said.

Murayama expressed gratitude to Thailand for offering rice when Japan was facing a rice shortage last year, and added he expects Japanese imports of Thai goods to increase since his government is pushing deregulatory measures. He also agreed with Chuan that the two nations should discuss imports of Thai agricultural products in working-level consultations, they said.

The Japanese prime minister also vowed continued support of Thailand's efforts to beef up its infrastructure, train personnel and tackle environmental problems.

Touching on the situation in Cambodia, Chuan told Murayama that Thailand supports the Cambodian Government established through fair elections and that it does not support the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group, the officials said.

While pointing out that problems in Cambodia should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves, Chuan predicted the process will take time, they said.

Murayama was quoted as telling Chuan it is necessary for the countries surrounding Cambodia to deal "firmly" with the Khmer Rouge, adding that Japan will continue to support the reconstruction of Cambodia.

On Myanmar [Burma], Chuan and Murayama agreed not to isolate the country, the officials said.

## 82.3 Billion Yen Loan Pledged

*OW0309082794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama pledged Saturday [3 September] that Japan will loan Thailand up to 82.3 billion yen to support Thailand's efforts for economic and social development, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Murayama made the pledge in a meeting with Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, who arrived in Tokyo on Friday for a six-day visit.

The loan for fiscal 1994 ending March 31 will be extended to help Thailand finance six projects, the officials said.

The loan includes 21.2 billion yen for a project to beef up the country's electricity supply network, 18.2 billion yen to build a water power plant in northeastern Thailand, and 16 billion yen to repair and expand roads in the central and southern parts of the country, they said.

The 25-year loan, with a seven-year grace period, carries a 3 percent annual interest rate.

## Murayama Hosts Banquet

*BK0309143694 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] According to a dispatch from Chintana Choichumphot, a reporter of the Public Relations Department, Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama hosted a dinner reception in honor of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and his delegation at the prime minister's office this evening.

In his speech at the reception, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said the close relations between the two countries have long existed. The two countries are bound with friendly ties in many areas. More importantly, the royal families of the two countries have maintained especially intimate relations. Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said:

[Begin Chuan recording] Japan's involvement in world affairs in general has been recognized by the world community. What I want to mention in particular on this occasion is Japan's prominent role in the fast-growing Asia-Pacific Region, the dynamism of which has been helped by Japan's significant contribution. Our cooperation is in line with the current trend toward the promotion of multilateral cooperation in the world. The success of the Uruguay round of trade talks in December last year and the establishment of the world trade organization early next year are considered major steps toward the strong new world trade order. In Asia and the Pacific, we have witnessed the instigation of multilateral cooperation, in particular within the APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] framework. In Southeast Asia, ASEAN has worked out its own projects, such as the setting up of the ASEAN free trade area, to promote economic and trade relations. We believe that Japan and other dialogue partners countries will support these schemes. [end recording]

## Asks Japanese Leadership

*OW0309132394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai on Saturday [3 September] expressed hope that Japan will play a role commensurate with its economic power at the upcoming meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Indonesia this fall.

Chuan voiced the expectations in a speech at a banquet hosted by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama at his official residence.

The Thai premier said the international community recognizes and places importance on Japan's increasing role on the international stage, and gave high marks to Japan's contributions to the Asia-Pacific region.

He also voiced expectations that Japan will continue to support the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), which is aimed at expanding economic and trade cooperation among the member countries of the association of Southeast Asian nations.

Chuan, who is on a six-day visit to Japan from Friday through next Wednesday, attended the dinner after holding a 90-minute meeting with Murayama earlier in the day.

Murayama said in a speech that relations between Japan and Thailand have expanded recently, cooperating not only on bilateral issues but on regional matters as well.

The "constructive partnership" between the two countries played an important role in solving the problems of Cambodia, Murayama said.

### Asking Tokyo To Open Markets

*BK0509035994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Sep 94 p 6*

[By Chatrudi Thepharat from Tokyo]

[Text] Easing of trade barriers and ways to broaden the Japanese market for Thai goods are key topics for discussion today between the Thailand Japanese governments, according to Deputy Commerce Minister Chaiyot Sasomsap.

Today, Mr Chaiyot will discuss with Japanese rice traders how to open their market to Thai rice. Thailand wants to sell 400,000 tons of rice to Japan next year.

Thailand also wants to export more cassava starch, frozen seafood and chicken, ornaments and garments to Japan.

Talks will focus on ways to slash tax-based and non-tax trade barriers between the two countries. He said it was agreed in principle the Japanese would accept more Thai goods, especially industrial items, jewellery, rice, cassava, rubber and frozen pork.

Exports of rice to Japan are a delicate issue.

Mr Chaiyot said that in the past rice was bought through the Food Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, which alone regulates rice imports and issues licences to traders.

The rice trade in Japan does not follow market mechanisms. The agency is also in charge of distribution and controls to what extent imported rice will be mixed with local rice.

Mr Chaiyot said changing the rice-buying system and allowing wholesalers to take part in contracts directly would eliminate middlemen and reduce costs. This would help Thai rice sell in Japan.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Japanese have to import 3.6 million tons of rice between 1995 and 2001, he said.

Mr Chaiyot said Thailand would ask Japan to buy 400,000 tons of Thai rice in 1995. This request might succeed as Japanese MPs understood Thai rice was used mainly for industrial purposes.

Before leaving for Japan, he met three Japanese MPs who told him they would support rice imports from Thailand even though the matter has been controversial.

Oranut Osathanon, director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade, said Thailand and Japan would discuss trade barriers.

Originally, Mr Chaiyot would was to have talks with the Japanese Ministry of Trade. However, the plan was altered because the Japanese minister has to travel abroad today.

Ms Oranut said Japan now allowed Thailand to send it only 150,000 tons of cassava starch a year, taxed at 25 per cent. Thailand would not be able to continue these exports if it breached the quota.

Thailand wanted Japan to scrap quotas, but if this could not be done immediately Tokyo should increase the limit to 250,000 tons, she said.

Thailand is trying to get Japan to open its market further to Thai fruit such as mangosteen, tomatoes, water melons and oranges. It wants Japan to provide technical help to improve the quality of Thai fruit exports.

The Japanese will be asked to ease rules on the minimum allowable level of anti-biotic residue in frozen seafood. Negotiations will also cover tax cuts on frozen chickens.

Barriers to Thai pork imports will be raised. Japan claims Thai products are contaminated by foot and mouth disease.

Dr Chokchai Aksonnan chairman of the Federation of Thai Industry, said he would meet the vice-president of the Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business organisation.

### Comments on UNSC Seat

*OW0509114194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, reiterating support for Japan's efforts to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC], urged Japan on Monday [5 September] to take "spontaneous" actions rather than wait for other countries to push for Japan.

Chuan told a press conference at the Japan National Press Club that Japan is the only country in the Asian region that could seek to hold a permanent seat on the

UN Security Council, given its active participation in peacekeeping activities and its large financial and personnel contributions.

It is "appropriate" that Japan become a permanent member of the Council, he said.

Rather than depending on other countries to ask Japan to become a permanent member, Chuan said, Japan should decide whether or not it wants to hold such a seat.

Chuan, who is on a six-day visit to Japan until Wednesday, reportedly told Japanese reporters last week in Bangkok that Thailand may have to look for another country to support if Japan continues to avoid clearly stating its bid for the Security Council permanent seat.

The government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama has been taking a more cautious stance on the matter than its predecessors.

On the proposed East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), Chuan said he supports the idea if it becomes a loose and broad forum for consultations, but added that the problem of whether Japan should join or not should be decided by Japan.

Also at the news conference, Chuan thanked Japan for importing Thai rice last year and said it could not be helped that the rice was not popular among the Japanese because of the differences in each country's rice tastes. But he said if exporters and importers take appropriate measures, there is still room for Thai rice in the Japanese market.

Chuan also called for increased Japanese investment in Thailand, saying his country has been taking various steps to create a good environment for foreign investment.

### Received by Emperor, Empress

*OW0609093294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai on Tuesday [6 September] had an audience with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, the Imperial Household Agency said.

Chuan and the imperial couple mainly talked about the farming of a fresh water fish that was introduced to Thailand by the emperor some 30 years ago, the agency said.

They continued their conversation at a luncheon at the imperial palace, which was joined by other members of the imperial family including Crown Prince Naruhito and Princess Masako.

Chuan has been holding talks with Japanese Government officials since his arrival in Japan last Friday. He is scheduled to leave Wednesday.

### More Japanese Investment Urged

*BK0609083294 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Sep 94 pp 15, 26*

[Text] The Government's policy of distributing income is boosting Thailand's competitive edge, encouraging Japanese to relocate their investment to the kingdom, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai told leading Japanese businessmen yesterday.

In reply, Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives Keizai Doyukai, said Japan's private sector was ready and willing to contribute in a variety of fields to make Thailand's industry more advanced and sophisticated.

Keizai Doyukai is one of the most powerful trade organisations in Japan. Along with five other powerful trade groups, it hosted lunch yesterday for Mr Chuan, who is on an official Visit.

Mr Chuan said the Thai Government's income distribution policy helped boost overall buying power.

Thailand is also a centre of Southeast Asia and a main gateway to Indochina, Burma and southern China.

"It is very appropriate for Japanese to expand their investment and relocate production to Thailand."

He told the Japanese the Government would provide support to help them overcome all problems of investing in Thailand.

Several Japanese companies have invested in Thailand for more than 30 years, helping Thailand's economic development.

Mr Chuan said Thai politics were stable and Southeast Asia was now peaceful.

"The Government is improving its investment promotion policies such as tax structure, basic infrastructure and labour development as well as development in social, education and public health aspects. This will optimise Japanese investment in Thailand," he said.

The recent opening of the Japanese market to Thai rice is a good start. Mr Chuan is confident Japan will open its market to other goods from Thailand.

"Many Thai industrial products have potential for export to Japan."

He said that if the Thai economy grew, Thais would have more money to buy Japanese goods, "but Thailand hopes trade will be more balanced".

Mr Hayami noted that Thailand's economic development was an outstanding symbol of economic success in eastern Asia.

"One of the main characteristics of the economic development of the region is the way in which industrialisation has shifted progressively through direct investment—from the more to less economically advanced nations, in a manner that, figuratively speaking, could be likened to the formation of a flight of geese making an inverted V," he said.

He believes a major key to this success has been the intra- regional division of labour and economic cooperation in a way open to the outside world.

Individual countries are this year to agree to terms of the World Trade Organisation.

"We must ensure economic cooperation in eastern Asia is strengthened as part of our sustained efforts to further promote free trade," he said.

Mr Hayami said economic development in east Asian and cooperation within the region were being furthered by "internal dependence" and external expansion.

Internal dependence means expanding each country's domestic market and promoting intra-regional trade and investment. As a result, east Asia has been able to sustain economic development without facing the heavy impacts of slumps in industrialised countries. Thailand is a prime example, as it has been able to sustain growth of 7-8 percent.

External expansion, Mr Hayami said, meant a wave of growth sweeping rapidly toward China and Indochina. An example of this was the vigour with which Thailand had been promoting economic interchange with Indochina.

For its part, the Japanese government is providing development assistance to Indochina not by itself, but in cooperation with the nations of ASEAN.

"We in the private sector hope we can examine the possibility of developing business in Indochina in a similar manner—that is in cooperation with companies in Thailand and other ASEAN nations that have close relations with those countries," he said.

As Thailand has almost achieved the same economic level as newly industrialised economies, it deals with emerging challenges in the economic field from countries such as China and Vietnam by upgrading its industrial structure.

"For this, the Japanese private sector is ready and willing to contribute in a variety of fields, for example by setting up supporting industries, developing human resources and expanding and improving infrastructure," Mr Hayami said.

## JDA Seeks Clarification of Peacekeeping Actions

*OW0509064594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—The Japan Defense Agency [JDA] has decided to ask the government to clarify the scope of actions Japanese peacekeepers would be allowed to take in areas around Rwanda, including whether they may rescue doctors trapped in crossfire, agency officials said Monday [5 September].

The decision was made as the agency is forming a contingent of 300 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops to be dispatched to Zaire to assist some of the hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees who have fled there to escape massacres.

"Any emergency can happen...if the scope of duties remains ambiguous, the agency is concerned that (the peacekeeping contingent) may draw criticism for taking certain actions which a commander will have ordered on the basis of his own judgments," a Ground Self-Defense Force officer said.

In Rwanda and its neighboring countries, expectations are growing that Japanese peacekeepers will contribute to maintaining order in the increasingly volatile situation following the withdrawal of French peacekeepers, the agency officials said.

The current government plan reportedly calls for transporting aid supplies from Nairobi in Kenya to refugees stranded in a large camp in the Zairean town of Goma, using three C-5 transport planes of the Air Self-Defense Force.

The government has not yet decided whether the SDF peacekeepers in Zaire would be allowed to rescue the staff of relief organizations that are now helping refugees if their safety were threatened by hostile forces, the officials said.

When Japan dispatched its peacekeepers to Cambodia and Mozambique in the past, the troops prepared for an emergency by responding flexibly to orders from the commanders of UN peacekeeping missions stationed in those countries, they added.

In Cambodia, Japanese peacekeepers got special permission to arm themselves and protect Japanese personnel monitoring a UN-organized general election by patrolling the regions to which the monitors were assigned.

The decision to allow peacekeepers in Cambodia to go possibly beyond the scope of actions within the Japanese law governing peacekeeping operations by the SDF was made in a tense security situation in which a Japanese peacekeeper and a UN election volunteer had been shot and killed while on duty.

SDF peacekeepers there conducted armed patrols under the command of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), but no such UN command unit exists in Zaire.

The UN Peacekeeping Cooperation Law bars peacekeepers from guarding other UN Volunteers. Japan enacted the law under the constraints of its constitution which bans the use or threat of force to settle international disputes.

## Troops for Rwanda To Focus on Medical Work

*OW0509154094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo Sept. 5 KYODO—Japanese troops to be dispatched to Africa later this month to assist Rwandan refugees will focus on medical aid and disease prevention rather than construction works, government sources said Monday [5 Septmeber].

The sources said the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) contingent will technically not be able to realize large-scale transport of construction materials to build urgently needed toilets and other sanitary facilities the United Nations has been hoping for or airlifting of relief goods.

Since all countries have joined the relief operations on an individual basis, the some 200 ground SDF personnel to be stationed at the refugee camp in Goma, Zaire, will be busy with organizing provisions, protection and communication routes for themselves and the 10-member medical team, the sources said.

No manpower will be left to join construction works, they said. Since one of three C-130 transport planes operating a shuttle service between the logistic base in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi and Goma is a reserve aircraft and the two others will be mainly airlifting provisions for the SDF contingent, transport of relief goods is not being planned at the current stage, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Red Cross Society said Monday it has collected over 9,000 donations totaling 83 million yen for Rwandan refugees over the last month.

The money will be spent on medicine, medical instruments and for the private dispatch of doctors and other medical personnel, the society said. The fund-raising campaign for Rwanda will continue.

## MOFA: Contacts With DPRK in Beijing Confirmed

*OW0209085994 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 2 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 1*

[Text] The government started to make preliminary contact with the DPRK (North Korea) by sending an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] to Beijing in late August to discuss resumption of Japan-DPRK rapprochement talks that broke down in November 1992. This was learned from a statement of an official concerned with Japan-DPRK relations on 1 September. Since the breakdown of the talks, North Korea has continued to reject attempts for contact by the Japanese Government, refusing to take phone calls, for instance. Since the United States and North Korea came to a general agreement on nuclear issues in the U.S.-DPRK high- official talks last month, it appears that North Korea has come to realize the need to move toward resuming the talks.

The third round of the U.S.-DPRK high-official talks held in Geneva on 13 August agreed on the basic framework for resolving North Korea's nuclear issues which includes the establishment of diplomatic missions, and support on changing the existing reactor into a light-water reactor. Following the conclusion of the agreement, the Japanese Government sent an official of the MOFA Northeast Asia Division to Beijing from 23 to 25 August to meet with North Korean officials concerned. Details of the meeting have not been revealed.

After admitting that an official had been sent to Beijing, the official of MOFA's Northeast Asia Department said: "I cannot tell you the purpose of the visit. We are not carrying out 'secret negotiations' with the DPRK as has been claimed, but we are in contact with them at all times. We cannot make comments every time we make contact." However, a senior MOFA official said: "After the suspension of the Japan-DPRK talks, the North Korean Embassy did not answer our phone calls." In this way, the senior official admitted that contacts between the two governments had been suspended. MOFA thinks that the preliminary contact between the two governments indicates that North Korea is showing a flexible stance toward the Japan-DPRK talks.

## Article Views Failure of Kiku-6 Satellite

*OW0409222594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 3 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 10*

[By reporter Kazuki Yoshikawa]

[Text] The National Space Development Agency [NASDA] has failed in its attempts to place the "Kiku-6," an experimental satellite which the agency spent 41.5 billion yen to develop, into geostationary orbit. The failure has dealt a blow to Japanese space researchers who succeeded in launching the giant "H-2" rocket last February and hoped to join the ranks with the world's leaders in space development by developing a large geostationary satellite all on their own. The cause of the failure was a malfunction of the apogee engine, a vital part of the satellite used to make orbital adjustments. Although we still have to wait for a detailed analysis, it can be said that we had to sacrifice more than we had expected in our chance to outgrow our traditional reliance on the United States regarding space technology and develop into a satellite-producing superpower.

### Apogee Engines: A 'Hurdle'

The apogee engine which malfunctioned was developed under a new project by NASDA for use on the "Kiku-6." It was manufactured by the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. In the past, Japanese satellites were equipped with apogee engines which used solid rocket fuel because they were technically easier to design. An attempt was made for the first time to develop an engine using liquid fuel.

Apogee engines that use liquid fuel provide such advantages as the following: 1) increased propulsion efficiency in direct ratio to the size of satellites in comparison with solid fuel-type engines; and 2) capacity to be fired over and over again. Many large satellites developed by other nations have been equipped with liquid fuel-type apogee engines. For Japan, developing such engines was a hurdle to be cleared in establishing its own technology regarding 2- ton-class geostationary satellites.

Trouble with the apogee engine aboard the "Kiku-6" developed unexpectedly when a valve opened only partially, failing to supply enough fuel. This valve was designed with a piston moving inside a cylinder. Apparently, the piston failed to slide smoothly due to increased internal friction caused by some undetermined reasons. Japanese space officials tried to fire the engine in three unsuccessful attempts the next day after the first day's initial failure. In the last attempt, the valve failed to close, going out of control.

In the history of Japanese satellite development, apogee engines have been a "hurdle." In February 1980, the "Ayame-2" exploded in orbit. This was an experimental geostationary satellite equipped with a U.S.-made apogee engine. However, Japan had a rough experience, completely helpless since the engine was literally a "black box" with Japanese space officials having no access to its detailed blueprints even if they wanted to investigate the cause of the mishap.

### Recreating Space Environments on the Ground Impossible

As long as Japan relies on the United States for crucial components such as rockets and apogee engines, it cannot expect much technological progress in its space development, no less being able to launch satellites freely. It was to outgrow such limitations that Japan started developing the H-2 and took on the challenge of developing a large geostationary satellite.

Satellite makers, too, have been considerably shaken by the Kiku's failure. It is said that Japan's satellite technology is superior in the world, but that holds true only in the field of small satellites. In addition to Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, all major satellite makers, including the Toshiba Corporation, NEC, and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, participated in the Kiku project. However, with the failure of the project, hopes have become dimmer regarding Japan's bid to enter the world's market for large commercial satellites.

In developing the Kiku's apogee engine, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries conducted countless hours of combustion tests in ground facilities. However, needless to say, it is impossible to recreate the extreme conditions of outer space on the ground to conduct such tests. Regarding space development, the fact is that "in the end, performance cannot be evaluated until operations have actually been conducted in space" (as stated by an expert on space development).

### Development Through Learning by Watching Others

Although the Kiku's apogee engine is considered to be domestically developed, it can be said that a certain device already in existence was used as a model in building the engine through the process of "learning by watching others," since it is of a "design that is widely employed in the world" as NASDA admits. The engine had yet to prove its reliability in space.

The "Kiku-6," which is a technologically experimental satellite, was entrusted with conducting such substantive tests. It was supposed to test not only the operation of the apogee engine, but also to conduct several other substantive tests which can only be conducted in space, such as unfolding its solar battery panels, which extend to some 30 meters in length, and operating its triaxial attitude control system.

NASDA plans to conduct as many experiments as possible even while the satellite remains in its current elliptical orbit. The agency might be able to recover some part of the 41.5-billion-yen development cost by conducting as many experiments as possible and determining the cause of the mishap so that the lesson can be put to good use in future satellite development.

Of course, one should not just take a light attitude about space development simply by acknowledging that "failures are inevitable in space development." Could it be possible that the apogee engine maker and NASDA have been careless about checking out the equipment? Could there have been too tight a schedule in developing the engine? What probably should be put to good use in the future are lessons learned through such sincere soul-searching.

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## Tax Reform Proposals Delayed Until End of Sep

*OW0509130494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Tax reform proposals by a study group of the coalition parties will be delayed to the end of September, later than Sept. 13 as scheduled before, senior coalition officials said Monday [5 September].

Political sources said the delay is intended to enable the Social Democratic Party (SDP), one of the three ruling parties, to adjust its view on a hike in the 3 percent consumption tax, to which it had been opposed.

Koichi Kato, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] Policy Affairs Research Council, told representatives of the coalition parties the proposals will be formulated around the end of September.

SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo also told a news conference Monday that a decision will be made after Sept. 20.

Yoshiro Mori, secretary general of the LDP, said the delay will allow the panel more time for discussions.

Mori and Kubo indicated that neither of their parties has yet reached agreement on whether to carry out income tax cuts in tandem with a consumption tax hike.

They must reach accord on how to ensure funds for another round of income tax cuts in fiscal 1995 comparable to that implemented in the current fiscal year.

The LDP is waiting for the SDP to compromise on the consumption tax issue before an extraordinary Diet session expected to convene September 30, political sources said.

The LDP and SDP are partners in the coalition government together with an LDP splinter group, New Party Sakigake [Harbinger].

### Murayama Informed of Tax Draft Timetable

*OW0509043094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Senior Finance Ministry officials told Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Monday [5 September] it will take three to four weeks for the government to draft tax reform legislation and table it in the Diet once the ruling coalition has agreed on its content.

The ruling coalition's project team will begin full-scale discussion on the tax reform issue on Monday and compile a report on Sept. 13.

The discussion will focus on the handling of the extent and timing of a planned consumption tax increase from the current 3 percent to finance the hike.

### Special Diet Session's Interpellations: 3 Oct

*OW0609101194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan's three ruling coalition parties agreed Tuesday [6 September] to have interpellations at an extraordinary Diet session begin Oct. 3, coalition sources said.

The heads of Diet Affairs Committees of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger] confirmed that the session will be convened Sept. 30 to hear key policy speeches on the opening day, including one by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

Although the period of the session was not fixed since the government has not decided when to submit tax reform bills, coalition leaders expect it to last about two months, the sources said.

The session should close by the end of November because the government needs to complete before the year's end the drafting of a budget for the 1995 fiscal year starting next April and thus expedite parliamentary debate on the budget, they said.

The Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations will hold its summit next June in Halifax, Canada, which will require Japan to convene next year's ordinary Diet session focusing on the budget earlier than usual so the premier can attend the summit, the sources said.

The extraordinary session will mainly discuss a new electoral map for the House of Representatives, as well as tax reform and ratification of the agreement on the Uruguay Round of world trade liberalization talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The officials also agreed to hold a meeting of all Diet legislators of the three parties to counter a planned merger by 10 noncommunist opposition parties and groups into a new large party, the sources said.

### SDPJ Starts 'Extraordinary' National Convention

*OW0309012494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The ruling Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan, SDPJ] started its extraordinary national convention Saturday [3 September] morning that will stamp revision to the party's policy pillars, including that over Japan's Self- Defense Forces (SDF).

At the 61st convention that began at the party headquarters, SDP members, including representatives from the local chapters, will discuss a draft policy platform urging major policy changes on the SDF, the security treaty with the United States, the de facto Hinomaru national flag and the Kimigayo anthem and nuclear power plants, party officials said.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who heads the SDP, recognized in the Diet in July that the SDF is constitutional, reversing the party's policy backbone groomed over decades denying the existence of the SDP as impinging the war-renouncing Constitution.

Murayama also said the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is "necessary," reversing the party's opposition to the treaty.

He also recognized the Hinomaru "Rising Sun" and Kimigayo, a song praising the emperor, as the true national flag and anthem.

On nuclear power plant policies, the draft platform calls for the necessity of nuclear power plants as a temporary means to find an alternative to sustain the country's energy sources.

The national convention is expected to endorse the platform in line with Murayama's stand although representatives from the local chapters, which are not in favor of the policy revision, are poised to urge the leadership to amend the draft.

Murayama became the first socialist premier in almost half a century late June after the SDP joined hands with its long-time ideological adversary, the Liberal Democratic Party, to oust the previous coalition led by Tsutomu Hata, head of the LDP splinter party Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party].

## SDP on 'Military Aspect' of U.S. Relations

*OW0409040494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP), part of the ruling coalition, will try to lessen and eventually drop the military aspect of Japan-U.S. relations, SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo said Sunday [4 September].

Kubo, appearing on the TV ASAHI program "Sunday Project," said the SDP, of which Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama is chairman, hopes to shift Japan's defense alliance to an internationally oriented linkage.

At a national convention Saturday, the SDP formally approved a shift in its key policies. The changes include sanctioning the nation's Self-Defense Forces and keeping the mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States.

Kubo hinted during the TV ASAHI program that the SDP may change its name in the course of the ongoing evolution. The SDP, formerly called the Japan Socialist Party, changed the English version of its name in 1991 but left the Japanese name unchanged.

## New Policy Platform at Party Convention Approved

*OW0309100994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP) of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama approved a new platform reversing the party's traditional key policies Saturday [3 September] at an extraordinary national convention.

The new policy guidelines declares the party no longer regards Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) as unconstitutional and accepts the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

The platform also makes clear the party now approves of the Hinomaru flag as the national flag, Kimigayo as the national anthem and countenances nuclear power plants.

Murayama, SDP chairman, heads a coalition government with the SDP's former ideological archrival, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and a tiny LDP splinter group, New Party Sakigake.

In justifying the fundamental changes in the SDP's priority policies, the party pointed to the end of the Cold War, a drastic change in the nation's political landscape and the SDP's weighty position in the ruling coalition.

The party says it now believes the SDF is "within the boundaries of the constitution" as "the minimum necessary working organization for self-defense."

It had long argued that Japan's military machines violate the constitution and once called for scrapping them.

## Editorial Assesses SDPJ's Draft Policies

*OW0509125994 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 1 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 5*

[Editorial: "Does SDPJ Have Persuasive Reasons for Drastic Policy Change?"]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]—which will hold a special party convention on 3 September to make a radical change to its security policy—has announced new draft policies after fleshing out its summary of basic policies publicized in July.

The draft policies were formulated under the title of a "challenge to peace." Although their title is somewhat incongruous, their content are systematic and easy to understand, and they are composed of the SDPJ's perception of the international situation in the post-Cold War era and an evaluation of defense issues after World War II. We once assessed the SDPJ's policy changes favorably on the condition that "these changes may become a starting point for discussions on more concrete policy matters." The SDPJ has somewhat met our expectations.

A set of statements made by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama at the extraordinary session of the Diet in July showed his eagerness for new politics. But, at the same time, his remarks, especially the one stating that he intended to "firmly maintain the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," overstepped in some parts the mark in view of the basic stand that the party has so far maintained. The new draft policies are more balanced. A case in point is, for example, the "advocacy of incorporating the security treaty into a security system under the United Nations and in the Asian and Pacific region that may be set up in the future."

However, there is some dissatisfaction in that the drastic policy changes, which are so important as to have implications for the raison d'etre of the party, were initiated by the party leader's go- it-alone approach. Under the normal procedural order, the presentation of new policy proposals such as the most recent announcement would be made first, and then a decision would be made to switch policy positions after holding debates both within and outside the party. Given the long-running polemics in the SDPJ, however, the course of events in recent weeks may not have been avoidable.

The first notable point in the draft policies is that they propose to change the thrust of the SDPJ's defense policies from "defense exclusively for defensive purposes" to "limited defense." As a reason for this change, the draft policies give the rationale that "defense exclusively for defensive purposes" has been used as a pretext for fending off criticism of an arms buildup. In elaborating on limited defense, the draft policies say that this concept shall be implemented only after a "prerequisite to clarify, both domestically and externally, the defensive nature of the weapons, organization, and strategies of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]" is met. But that explanation does not go very far in elucidating what is meant by limited defense.

Of greater importance is shedding light on the reality of the management and arms of the SDF, too many of which have hitherto been classified, before the public, and conducting an inquiry into whether the SDF do or do not have excessive power. The draft policies say, "Viewed overall, the SDF today remain within the bounds of a limited defense capability," without giving any grounds for such an appraisal. That is rather easygoing.

Another distinctive feature of the draft policies is that they are more strongly conscious of the international environment than are traditional SDPJ policies, as is seen in the following expression in the draft policies: "Japan is faced with the task of deciding its attitude in responding to the security arrangements of the United Nations as a whole." In comparison with the SDPJ's conventional policies, which have been liable to criticism as being "satisfied with peace in a single country," that is an important change in the SDPJ's stand.

As is suggested by their insistence that Japan eventually should "ensure peace and security through the establishment of a universal security system under the United Nations," the draft policies show that the SDPJ is positively inclined to participate in a future UN police force. It is, however, unsatisfactory that the SDPJ's traditional insistence on taking part in UN peacekeeping operations with an entity that is separate from the SDF was put on hold. The draft policies admit that the SDPJ has not talked about this point to a sufficient extent. This needs to be discussed in greater detail.

The draft policies propose to enact a basic law on security matters with a view to translating the basic philosophy contained in the Constitution into a concrete form, and to go on to present a detailed outline of the proposed law. A careful study should be carried out on that. The proposal was made for the purpose of holding the farfetched interpretation of the Constitution in check by codifying the positive gains achieved in the course of past discussions on defense policies, such as the three nonnuclear principles, the ban on arms exports, and the prohibition of a conscription system. However, moves are also afoot among advocates of revising the Constitution to enact a basic law on defense as an immediate alternative to revising the Constitution.

A basic law on defense should be treated with great caution by carefully studying its concrete contents and the merits and demerits of enacting a new law.

Within the SDPJ, there are strongly held views that are different from, or in opposition to, recent policy changes, including one concerning tolerance for the rising sun flag as the national flag and Kimigayo as the national anthem, as well as acceptance of nuclear power generation. Such opposition is not surprising because the latest policy changes have such far-reaching implications as to question the relevance of the history and identity of the SDPJ. However, as long as the SDPJ is taking a plunge into major policy changes, it should avoid coming to any conclusions in an ambiguous way. SDPJ Secretary General Wataru Kubo said that he would not flinch from having votes taken in adopting the draft policies. We support his intention.

## Business Leaders Welcome SDPJ Policy Shift

*OW0309120694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Japan's top business leaders welcomed the shift in the Social Democratic Party's (SDP) traditional key policies approved at the party's extraordinary national convention Saturday [3 September].

The party's acceptance of nuclear power and its departure from the contention that the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) are unconstitutional "reflect a realistic response in the Murayama administration and should be given credit," said Shoichiro Toyoda, head of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

SDP Chairman Tomiichi Murayama heads a coalition government with the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and New Party Sakigake.

"It's a big step forward and is a result of correctly accepting the overall change in the times," said Kosaku Inaba, head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The shift will enable the Murayama administration to push "strongly ahead" with its policies, he said.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), however, expressed caution toward the drastic change, implying that it seemed like a compromise prompted by the need to keep the coalition government together.

"Priority seems to have been placed on holding onto political power. We need to have more time to make a final judgment," he said. Attention shou'd to be given to how Murayama specifically deals with measures such as fiscal reform and deregulation, Hayami said.

## SDPJ's Right, Middle Groups Form New Group

*OW0309011894 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 1 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] Right-wingers and middle-of-the-roaders of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] held an inauguration meeting of their new policy group "New Democratic Alliance" [shin minshu rengo] at the House of Representatives Hall on 31 August, thus launching the organization formally. At the meeting attended by 41 lower house members from the party, former Party Chairman Sadao Yamahana was named its chairman.

The aim of the organization is to unify the right-winger and the middle-of-the-roader forces. The centripetal force for these people is said to have been shaky since the SDPJ-Liberal Democratic Party coalition government came into being. The group will support the Murayama government, but will also seek to be the core power in absorbing the "liberal forces of the SDPJ and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]) in the forthcoming political realignment.

Early on, the left-wingers of the SDPJ, which was the force that had pushed for the coalition with the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], activated a group called "the Conference To Support the Murayama Government and To Propose Creating a SDPJ-DSP Liberals-Led Government" [murayama seiken wo sasae shamin liberal seijiwo susumeru kai] (chairman: Dietmember Sekisuke Nakanishi). As such, the inaguration of the New Democratic Alliance means the party's power structure has become more clearly "polarized." The New Democratic Alliance in general takes the position of supporting the Murayama government, but has in it many members who are unhappy about cooperating with the LDP. It is likely that this development will subtly impact on Prime Minister Murayama's running of the government.

Those who participated in the formation of the group are members of the "Forum 94" which is made up of many-term Diet members, like Yamahana; Kanju Sato, former home affairs minister; and Kosuke Uehara, former director general of the National Land, as well as members of the "Democrats" which is led by Churyo Morii, deputy chairman of the party Diet Affairs Committee, and Hirotaka Akamatsu, former party general secretary. Members of the ultra-right-wing "New Policy Consultation Group" [shin seisaku kondankai] were also the key participants.

Thirteen Diet members of the House of Councillors attended the meeting as observers. It is likely that the organization will eventually grow to include about 70 members from both houses of the parliament. Former Diet members who have lost their seats in elections and local party chapter members are expected to join the group in the future.

The right-wingers are the group of people who had objected to a coalition with the LDP. Consequently, disunity emerged among them when many of them voted for Murayama to elect him as prime minister. Meanwhile, the New Policy Consultation Group in fact does not exist as it has been dissolved as an organization, and the "Democrats" is a group which has not been active recently. The reason for these groups to get together at this time may be found in their common positions objecting to the left-wing leadership in the party as well as in their desire to publicize their existence within the party now that the party convention is approaching and the Diet's extraordinary session is set to open on 30 September.

But within the new organization there are two conflicting views of the Murayama government—one saying the organization should "support the government" and the other saying "its position of opposing the party's coalition with the LDP should be made clearer." Even about the question of who should lead it, views are diverse. While there is a group which wants Yamahanwa to head it, there are also a second one which wants party General Secretary Wataru Kubo, and a third one which wants Hokkaido Governor Yokomichi to lead the organization. Under such circumstances, it is possible that when the time for political realignment does come, differing positions of the groups will become more conspicuous.

In a news conference following the inaguration meeting, Yamahana expressed support for the Murayama government, saying, "We will support the government in order to respond to the expectations of the people." He also expressed his hope that the SDPJ will become a central force to absorb the liberal forces of not only its party but also of such opposition parties as the DSP. He hoped even some of the LDP members would join the new organization.

## Kubo on Shift in Policies, Disarmament Goal

*OW0509043194*

[Editorial Report] Tokyo ASAHI Newstar Television Network in Japanese at 1157 GMT on 4 September, in its regularly scheduled "Sunday Project" program, carries a 21-minute interview with Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], by political commentator Soichiro Tahara. In the interview, Kubo explains the shift in the SDPJ's key policies and expresses his view regarding the party's future.

Kubo first explains that the shift in the party's key policies, as confirmed at an extraordinary party convention held on 4 September, is a reflection of majority opinion within the party. Asserting that majority rule is a principle that political parties should uphold in modern times, he says: "I am glad that support has been expressed for a clear-cut decision." He denies charges that the SDPJ has shifted its key policies only because it has been forced to do so in taking over the reigns of the government, and that it would revert to its traditional stance if it should fall from power. He says: "Such an irresponsible attitude cannot be allowed."

At 1201 GMT, Kubo explains the difference in stance between his party and the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] regarding the constitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]. While the SDPJ has finally declared that the SDF are constitutional, Kubo indicates the party plans to gradually reduce the SDF with eventual and complete disarmament as an ultimate goal in contrast to the LDP's intention to keep the SDF armed. He says: "Although I do not know how long it will take, if we continue to pursue disarmament, the ultimate goal is a Japan that is unarmed."

Asked to comment on the party's stance regarding the Japanese- U.S. security arrangement, Kubo says: "There is no question that Japanese-U.S. relations should be considered the most important among Japan's international relations. Any changes in this relationship would have a considerable impact on not only the Asia- Pacific region but also the entire world. In this sense, we are not in a position now to immediately dissolve the security arrangement, which has served as the basis of bilateral relations, nor should we move toward such a position." However, he emphasizes that with the collapse of the Cold War structure, the new world order is moving toward a UN-centered framework, and Japan's foreign policy will be fashioned in that direction. He says: "In this regard, even while maintaining the Japan-U.S. security arrangement, we need to continue making efforts to dissolve the military aspect of the arrangement as much as possible and make changes toward constructing a UN-centered world order."

At 1208 GMT, Kyoto University professor Masaaki Kosaka and INSIDER magazine chief editor Hajime Takano join Kubo and Tahara in a discussion over the outcome of the SDPJ's national convention, including the shift in the party's key policies and the future course of the party. Asked to comment on the view that Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama appears to be a "puppet" controlled by the LDP, Kubo refutes the charge saying the SDPJ has resolutely maintained its fundamental principles even while shifting its key policies. For example, he says the party has long asserted that Japan should admit its wartime responsibilities, and therefore, it is only natural that cabinet ministers should resign for making controversial remarks that also contradict the SDPJ's stance. He says that even though compromise is necessary to maintain a coalition government, the SDPJ would not remain in the coalition if it is was being pressed to change its fundamental principles.

Regarding the possible formation of a new party combining LDP and SDPJ members, Kubo rules out the possibility, saying: "The SDPJ will not propose the idea of forming a new LDP-SPDJ party." He also hints the SDPJ may change its name in the course of its ongoing evolution.

## Editorial: SDPJ's Basic Policy Reversal

*OW0509023594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Three major Japanese newspapers—the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN and the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN—endorsed Monday [5 September] the "realistic" policies adopted by the Social Democratic Party last Saturday, describing them as befitting a ruling party.

However, the ASAHI SHIMBUN, another leading newspaper, withheld its editorial approval for the SDP's abandonment of long-standing positions calling for the abolition of the Self-Defense Forces and Japan-U.S. mutual security treaty.

The ASAHI, MAINICHI and NIHON KEIZAI said the new policy guidelines, which represent a fundamental overhaul of the SDP's party platform, call into question the reason for the party's existence. The nation's largest business daily, the NIHON KEIZAI, said the SDP had exhausted its historical role with its weekend extraordinary party convention.

The ASAHI called on the SDP to change its name to mark its 50th anniversary in November next year.

The ASAHI quoted an SDP document that said the party is considering adding the word "democratic" to its name in Japanese. At present, the SDP's official English and Japanese titles are different.

The ASAHI said correspondence between the English and Japanese was less important than choosing a "people-friendly" name for the party.

The ASAHI also called on the SDP to hold internal debate over the relationship between its new policies and the proposed name change.

The MAINICHI said that even with the SDP's abandonment of its positions against the security treaty and the Self-Defense Forces, the core of its policies remains obscure.

The nation's largest-circulation daily, the YOMIURI, said the SDP's position on defense is out of date, since it focuses on disarmament.

The YOMIURI said, "Social democratic parties overseas are thriving even after endorsing national defense forces and security alliances with other nations."

The YOMIURI urged the SDP to learn from the experience of social democratic parties in other countries.

## Unity Within Coalition Government Discussed

*OW0509102794 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 4 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] An air of optimism has started spreading among the government and ruling coalition parties that they have tentatively made it through a crucial stage regarding maintaining the reign of the government. In some quarters, it has been observed that because the gap between the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] regarding basic policies has been narrowed, "reasons to fear discord in the cabinet have diminished" (as stated by a cabinet minister from the LDP), and as a result, "the cabinet of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama has taken a giant step toward being a 'stable, full-fledged administration'" (as stated by the same minister). However, it cannot be said that the SDPJ and the LDP stand together perfectly on common ground regarding individual policies on such issues as defense and a reform of the tax system. In addition, it is expected that party members will now seek a "demonstration of the identities" of their respective parties. Therefore, it remains uncertain as to whether the two parties can reach a compromise on the particulars of policies.

Ever since the inauguration of the Murayama administration, opposition parties have been preparing to launch an assault against the ruling coalition parties. The opposition parties consider the interpretation of the Constitution regarding the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to be the administration's "greatest Achilles' heel." Even when Murayama expressed his opinion at the extraordinary Diet session in July that "the SDF are constitutional," the opposition parties charged that "unless the SDPJ formally declares its changes to its key party policies, Murayama's gesture is tantamount to a scheme to conveniently switch back and forth between the government's policies and the party's policies."

In asserting that "there can be no switching back and forth between the stands of the government and the party" (as stated by SDPJ Secretary General Wataru Kubo), the SDPJ has now moved forward toward revising the party's basic policies. As a result, it has been observed in some quarters of the ruling parties that "the opposition parties will be lacking a decisive issue with which to attack us at the upcoming extraordinary Diet session." As for the issue of Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, discord seemed to be developing within the cabinet at one time, but adjustments are now being made toward seeking the seat under the condition that Japan will not make any military contributions.

However, this does not mean that negative factors that could weaken the administration's foundation have disappeared. In the LDP, there is a strong belief that tax cuts and a tax hike should be included in a single package of tax reform bills, while in the SDPJ, there is deep-rooted opposition to a tax hike itself. In the current situation, the LDP plans to make concessions in the form of agreeing to curtail the defense budget from the standpoint of maintaining the reign of the government. However, should the SDPJ overemphasize its stand on "disarmament" in order to display its own identity, it could instead provoke a strong reaction from the LDP.

It can be said that the fate of the administration depends on to what extent the SDPJ and LDP can "exercise self-restraint and make concessions," as Prime Minister Murayama remarked in his speech at his party's national convention.

## Yoshiro Mori Hints at Merge With SDPJ, Sakigake

*OW0509075594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Yoshiro Mori, strategist of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), hinted Monday [5 September] that it could merge with two ruling coalition partners, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan—SDPJ] and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], to form a new party in the future.

"We will expedite the maximum possible cooperation (with the SDP) in various elections, with cooperation in the Diet steering field in the vanguard," Mori, LDP secretary general, told a news conference following a meeting of top-level strategists of the three ruling parties.

"When the atmosphere of tolerating (the system of) two large moderate parties prevails, and as we continue to promote policy coordination talks and training, it is not strange for us to enter the age when we (the three parties) act together," he said.

At the meeting, Mori proposed to confirm that the three coalition partners "will unite to ensure sustained political stability and further development," participants said.

The proposal received the endorsement of the other two parties, they said. Sakigake (Harbinger) is an LDP splinter group.

At the press conference, Mori blasted noncommunist opposition parties, however, for trying to take back the reins of government by unifying themselves into a single large party to defeat the government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in a general election.

Expressing sarcasm against opposition leaders, Mori said, "Do they think the roles of their political parties have come to an end and that their existence would not benefit Japan?"

His comments came as many political analysts predict that, to win a general election, the parties in both the coalition and the opposition camps will have to boost electoral cooperation and field joint candidates in each of 300 new single-seat constituencies for the House of Representatives.

## Opposition To Set Up Council To Form New Block

*OW0509115494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Ten opposition parties and groups on Tuesday [6 September] will set up a preparatory council aimed at creating a new parliamentary bloc before the start of an extraordinary Diet session on Sept. 30, officials said Monday.

With the move, all opposition parties and groups, with the exception of the Japanese Communist Party, will be one step closer to launching a new party of some 200 members by the year's end to challenge the ruling parties in the next general election, officials of the parties said.

Such a large bloc is thought necessary to field enough candidates in the next general election, which will be conducted under a new electoral system that combines

300 single-seat constituencies and 200 seats through proportional representation.

On Monday, representatives of the 10 opposition parties and groups, including Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], Komeito [Clean Government Party], the Democratic Socialist Party and Japan New Party met in the Diet building and confirmed plans to establish the council.

The heads of the parties and groups will officially endorse the council plan in the evening, and the officials said an official ceremony to start the council will be held Tuesday morning at a Tokyo hotel.

At the representatives' meeting, the opposition officially set its basic policy for creating a new party, which calls for "politics with responsibility" through continuing reforms, establishing a welfare friendly society and making efforts toward the creation of a peaceful world.

A committee to draft the basic policy, however, postponed including the issue of Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council as an issue that should be dealt with as part of concrete policies, officials said.

The opposition also adopted an appeal urging people to lend their support to the new party in this era of "historical change."

The opposition groups have long been toying with the idea of merging into a new Diet bloc to challenge the coalition, which is made up of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], an LDP splinter group.

The primary advocate for the idea has been Ichiro Ozawa, a top strategist for the former ruling coalition and secretary general of Shinseito, also an LDP splinter group.

House of Representatives members of the 10 groups will join the preparatory panel as individuals, and invitations will also be extended to LDP and SDP lawmakers, officials of the parties said.

Opposition leaders hope to create a party of some 200 members whose size would be roughly the same as the largest party, the LDP.

## * DSP Chairman Takashi Yonezawa Portrayed

*942B0148A Tokyo SEIRON in Japanese Aug 94 pp 56-57*

[Unattributed Article: "Pressing on To Build a New New Party: Will Eighth-Generation Chairman Takashi Yonezawa Rebuild the Dwindling Fortunes of the Japan Democratic Socialist Party?"]

[Text] "If possible, we shall approach the battle as a new party. If we start life over as a new party, the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] will not be the only political party to shed its party mantle; every party will be together." At a post-conference meeting with the press, Takashi Yonezawa, who had been chosen the eighth-generation chairman at the DSP conference that was held on 7-8 June, showed great eagerness to form a new new party, while even mentioning a breakup of the DSP.

At the party conference, to provincial Diet members who urged that the party adhere to its independence in the midst of realignment of the political landscape, Yonezawa, raising his voice at times, appealed: "It is self-evident that, unless the governing parties unite, they will be unable to defeat the Liberal Democratic Party in a general election that uses a system which combines single-seat election districts and proportional representation."

Yonezawa's personal contact with Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] and Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa of Komeito, who are influential leaders of governing parties, is so close that they are spoken of as a team. He is also in step with them on the plan for a new party; so, though he calls for the party to remain in the future, directed toward a new party, the degree to which he will be able to exercise leadership is questioned.

Yonezawa was born in Dalian, China. He experienced various hardships and saw much of the world; from the time he was in elementary school, his daily task was to work in the fields in place of his father, who was in poor health. Yonezawa qualified for entrance to Kagoshima University's Faculty of Medicine, but because it took money and time to become a doctor, in the end he entered Kyoto University's Faculty of Law. At that time, because of the connection that the proprietor of the shop for which he worked part-time delivering ice was a DSP member of the municipal assembly, Yonezawa became a student member of the party.

During his student days, when he was well known for intentionally behaving in a rustic manner, he also started out supporting the party in elections. He entered Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., and moved to Nobeoka, Miyazaki Prefecture, his current election district. In less than one year, he became a full-time union official; while traveling throughout Japan as chief of the Politics and Education Department, his connection to politics grew stronger, and in 1971 he entered the Miyazaki Prefectural Assembly. After serving only one term, he moved to central political circles and climbed the career ladder rapidly, serving as Policy Board chairman and general secretary.

Because of Yonezawa's imposing physique, he looks frank and openhearted, but in fact, he is quite a rationalist. That aspect of him can be inferred from the fact that, at an early date, he reasoned out clearly that the only way for the DSP, a small party of 19 lower house members, to survive was to seize the initiative in forming a new party, and from the fact that he assiduously sought cooperation with the Japan New Party in order to increase the DSP's influence within the coalition government parties.

However, though at times he was criticized as acting arbitrarily on his own authority, most people hold the view that the previous chairman, Health and Welfare Minister Keigo Ouchi, who had given the impression that the DSP is equal to the large political parties, is a shade more skillful at this kind of Machiavellianism. At times Yonezawa shows a "gentleness" of character, and this has sometimes been taken as indecision and vulnerability.

In the selection of a chairman this time, the thesis that Ouchi was responsible for causing disorder in the governing parties because he advocated formation of the "Kaishin" unified parliamentary group, thereby creating an opportunity for the Social Democratic Party of Japan to bolt the coalition, sprang up from the supporting unions, not to mention from within the party. Therefore, from early on his replacement by Yonezawa was seen to be very likely.

In the midst of the overwhelmingly disadvantageous situation, Ouchi initially stressed that formation of "Kaishin" was the responsibility of the entire party. When he saw that this would not gain sympathy, to the very end he devoted himself to gambling for his survival in a manner befitting a politician, doing such things as setting forth "separation of political duties and party duties" and appealing to labor unions for support. But no clear evidence that Yonezawa moved to bring down the chairman can be inferred.

One explanation is that, because it would be inadvisable to be too prominent because he had joint responsibility with Ouchi for forming "Kaishin," Yonezawa adopted the tactic of waiting patiently; and it can also be judged that, he himself was certain of "victory," so there was no need for him to act.

At the time, Yonezawa let it be known that "it should be done in such a way as not to injure Ouchi"; "gentleness" can also be inferred in this, but one cannot deny that Yonezawa's not having made clear his intention of assuming the post of chairman until the time of the conference prolonged unnecessary confusion in the party and supporting unions. When one looks at the explanations to Diet members at the party conference, it was clear that Ouchi was superior in persuasive power and charisma, even though it was after he had announced his intention to resign. Yonezawa is also the "strong, silent" type in his usual behavior. This is probably also the reason why he gets along very well with Ozawa, but the chairman is the party's face, he is not an inconspicuous stagehand. There is considerable opinion, even within the party, that it will sometimes be necessary for him to come out in front of his own accord.

If it comes to a new new party, he will have to study in detail how to modify local organizations, which are the party's primary asset in cooperating with other parties, but Yonezawa says only: "I have both the will and the desire to build a big new party, but I have not reached an argument which goes that far," and he has not yet shown a clear blueprint. Ouchi, with whom he did not necessarily get along, has withdrawn from party affairs, so the gloomy feeling which was often seen when Yonezawa was general secretary has vanished from his recent facial expression, and it has become more serene. However, a consensus has still not been reached within the party on creation of the new new party at which Yonezawa is aiming, so it seems likely that a day when Yonezawa's expression will become grim is also not that far away.

***Takashi Yonezawa:*** *Born 1940. Graduated from Faculty of Law, Kyoto University, and entered Kasei Chemical in 1964. Entered Miyazaki Prefectural Assembly in 1971; first elected to House of Representatives in 1976; elected seven times in succession. Assumed office as eighth-generation chairman of DSP in June 1994 after serving as general secretary and chairman of the party's Policy Board. In his student days he was keen on sumo, but he is also fond of painting.*

## * When Bureaucrats Prosper, Country Sinks

*942B0126A Tokyo GENDAI in Japanese Jul 94 pp 68-75*

[Discussion by Makoto Sataka, economic critic and Yasuhiro Tase, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN editorial staff writer; place, date not given: "Kill the "Runaway Kasumigaseki" That Does What It Pleases to Ineffective Cabinet"]

[Text] **Why Did Hosokawa Give in to the Bureaucracy?**

[Tase] Everyone applauded when the coalition regime was born in August 1993 saying that the curtain finally dropped on the 38 years of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) administration era, and the 1955 politicl system ended. A scant eight months after that, however, the Hosokawa cabinet collapsed. It was the relationship between politics and the bureaucracy that was closely examined as a big problem during this time. President Clinton has criticized the Japanese bureaucratic system, and the recklessness of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) stood out in the national welfare tax uproar. Do you think that the relationship between politics and the bureaucracy has changed because of the coalition regime?

[Sataka] The other day when I asked an official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) if it had changed compared to the LDP regime, he responded that "To be honest, It has become easier." The minister is an amateur. In the LDP era, they were professionals, good or bad. The so-called zoku Diet members understood how and where they should attack the bureaucracy. Since the various ministers are almost all amateurs now, they are easily manipulated.

[Tase] There were great expectations for administrative reform in the Hosokawa cabinet. The actual situation, however, was that far from administrative reform, the power of the bureaucracy ended up enlarged.

[Sataka] During the national welfare tax uproar, the MOF bureaucrats spoke boastingly that "No cabinet had survived opposition with the MOF." Since Hosokawa had appeared appealing for administrative reform, we at least thought that he was prepared to have a showdown with the MOF which is "the government office of government offices," but actually he had no such awareness.

[Tase] Even if he tried to make reform, it probably would have been impossible with his capability. I have been observing Nagata-cho [district in Tokyo which is the center of Japanese politics] for 23 years and have acquaintance with MOF, but when I argue with an MOF official, I absolutely lose whatever the issue. It is impossible that Morihiro Hosokawa, having just become a member of the House of Representatives, would immobilize those bureaucrats. Ultimately, he had neither the heart nor the ability to do it.

[Sataka] In arguing with bureaucrats, isn't it necessary to doubt the premises and figures which they use?

### Irresponsible MOF

[Tase] When you look back and think about it, it was at the time of the Taiho Code (701) that an MOF organization first appeared in history. It is recorded that there were three bureaus at court, "Ritual Bureau," "Interior Bureau," and "Greater Bureau." The Ritual Bureau was the office that managed the tools for government, the Interior Bureau is now the Imperial Household Agency. The Greater Bureau was the office that collected taxes. In Japan, the bureaucratic system sprouted with the MOF as axis 1,300 years ago, so to speak. It changed form little by little through the various ages and became on a full scale starting in the Meiji period (1868-1911). The system has not changed since the Meiji period, even after the war, with the only difference being the emperor's bureaucracy or the national bureaucracy. Isn't it inherently a contradiction that such an old system deeply rooted in Japan and the system with a shallow history, even viewed worldwide, of parliamentarian democracy have come together?

[Sataka] Actually, there is no other organization that has changed so little as the MOF. For example, MITI has created the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, and various features have changed. Or, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry became the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. Other organizations have changed respectively according to history.

In the course of the financial securities scandal, I suggested that they do away with the MOF Banking Bureau and Securities Bureau which were harmful and of no benefit. The Banking Bureau and Securities Bureau, far from the major witnesses in the banking and securities scandal, were the main offenders. Strangely, however, they are taking no responsibility.

[Tase] If it were private enterprise, its responsibility would be questioned immediately.

[Sataka] The president and chairman of Nomura Securities resigned, and the presidents and chairmen of other securities companies also quit. However, none of the people at MOF are taking any responsibility. They totally ignore me if someone like me tell them to get rid of the Banking and Securities Bureaus.

Moreover, the problem is that no cries have been raised by the people to pursue the responsibility of the bureaucratic organization. No argument has appeared at all about reorganizing government offices. It may be that the mentality of the Japanese people for those who hold higher authorities to "leave things as they are" has become entangled in it. The mood for administrative reform has almost disappeared now.

[Tase] There is none. At least government officials will not take responsibility unless the people get angry. The people are too ignorant about what the Japanese bureaucratic system centering on MOF does. Since we all pay the tax, we must be more observant.

[Sataka] That's right. That is because bureaucrats are not chosen by election, but politicians who are chosen by election are completely dance to their tune.

### Even Prime Minister Not Aware of UN Speech

[Tase] Looking at the prime minister's official residence, it is well understood that political leadership no longer functions as a system even if a lot more eminent politicians than the present cabinet were to appear.

Suppose one calls the prime minister's official residence. First, a woman answers, "This is the prime minister's official residence." Then, when the caller asks to speak to Mr. Hata, the call is transferred to office of the prime minister's private secretary. Then, one of the five private secretaries, usually a secretary dispatched from the MOF comes on. This MOF private secretary says, "Please wait a moment," and when he turns on the transfer switch at the side of his own desk, the caller is connected to the prime minister's office.

[Sataka] In other words, the private secretary from MOF has the power to connect telephone calls or not to the prime minister.

[Tase] Furthermore, he is in the position to know first who has made a call. If he knows who the other party is, he can more or less guess the details. The MOF will tell you that they do not collect any information in such a mean manner, and they say that they do something much more dreadful, but this is one example.

Citing another example, do you know how many computers are at the prime minister's official residence?

[Sataka] I don't know.

[Tase] Actually, there is not even one. Far from not even having a computer, there are not even terminals to report the exchange rate or stock prices. In other words, all information is transmitted to the prime minister only through private secretaries of the various ministries of MOF, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), MITI, and Ministry of Transport.

[Sataka] Even if it is important information, it will not come up if someone blocks it along the way.

[Tase] There was a serious incident recently. The Japanese ambassador to the United Nations in New York gave a speech in English that there was full desire to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The news that Japan had shown a stronger desire than before ran around the world. However, neither Hosokawa, who was prime minister at that time, nor Hata, who was foreign minister, knew anything about this. Actually, MOFA only had made an English text draft. Regardless of it being Japanese diplomacy, they had not made a Japanese document. That is to say, they did not intend from the outset to get the understanding of the prime minister.

[Sataka] It is a very frightening story. Shusei Tanaka of Sakigake [Harbinger], who was a special assistant to the prime minister, had a violent argument with MOFA. With regard to Hosokawa's UN speech, he ultimately persevered and calmed it down to the feeling that "We must not seek at all permanent membership. Even if recommended, we will not seek it ourselves." The one bureaucrat of the UN ambassador had simply overturned that. It was an independent move of MOFA against the regime. It is the bureaucracy running wild.

[Tase] However, Hosokawa's UN speech was in English, but what we in the Japanese media read was just the Japanese document. Looking at that, some nuances certainly were weakened. However, the English was not changed at all. There was a big difference in what he said to the world and what he explained at home in Japan.

[Sataka] And yet, no one noticed it or was informed of it.

### True Character of "Strong Arm" Ozawa

[Tase] There is another story about MOFA. There was a coalition ruling party policy conference before the birth of the Hata regime. It was the tumult where the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), before leaving the regime, reluctantly had been made to agree on an increase in the consumption tax rate and the North Korean problem. During that, the words "the PKO is international public goods" came out. Politicians do not know such terms of international law. When I saw this word, I was convinced that MOFA was behind this. Moreover, such words would not come out unless it were a person with experience in the Treaties Bureau specializing in international law. When I trace it, I found that the "culprit" was Hisashi Owada, former director of the Treaties Bureau, the former vice minister and now UN ambassador.

[Sataka] Although it seems that politicians are acting independently, they cannot unless bureaucrats lend them a hand.

[Tase] Not only can they not, though it is true for any foreign ministry throughout the world, including the U.S. Department of State, the bureaucrats in charge of foreign affairs are eager for war. Conversely, those who send troops like the U.S. Department of Defense are reluctant. The Japan Defense Agency has been also very cautious about PKO.

[Sataka] Foreign affairs bureaucrats who are eager to have power want to ensure their voice in matters based on armed backup. For that reason, they are prepared to rush in with legislation or whatever in an emergency. In the view of MOFA, Shusei Tanaka is an amateur who knows nothing at all about international politics, and Kiichi Miyazawa before him also knew nothing.

[Tase] The new Hata-Ozawa regime is much more in the questions of permanent Security Council membership and collective security than in the LDP era.

[Sataka] That's it. Ozawa's leadership or strong-arm is often mentioned, but I think that it is not strong authority in the form of curbing the bureaucracy, but rather strong authority in the form of drawing out the hawkish portion and getting aboard that.

[Tase] It is exactly as you say. It is only when his speeches agree with what the bureaucrats say that Ozawa is seen as though he controls the bureaucrats. Even the mention of the "Ichiro-Jiro liaison" of Ichiro Ozawa and MOF Vice Minister Jiro Saito means that what he thinks is the same as the MOF.

### Expressions Don't Change Even With Insults

[Sataka] Fumio Takagi, who was MOF vice minister, once enumerated deficiencies of MOF people. These are a little interesting.

He says, perhaps it is the result of many bright people, but other people seem boring. While strong in reading text and statistics, they do not set much value on sensitivity in listening to other people. Perhaps it is the result of many being strong people in the school education process, but many are self-confident. Perhaps it is the result of few experiencing hardship or perhaps it is the result of the attitude that the "good old government" will foot the bill, but they often don't understand the sensibility of the masses. Perhaps it is the result of many people who are smart and skillful in everything, but they do not like crudeness. Moreover, they do not understand the meaning of futility.

[Tase] Elite bureaucrats are very intelligent and logical, and moreover, there are many handsome people. Far from not being poor in motor skills, there are a lot of people who are top rank in skiing or have a one-digit handicap in golf. If their humanity is bad due to this, there is still some saving grace, but they are rather cultured people and respectable people. However, they have some deficiencies. As to what they are, they have no feeling of sincerity in talking. They cannot take in the other's pain. Although I have become immediately serious in about 15 minutes when talking with you even in the first meeting. (laugh)

[Sataka] Once I watched bureaucrats at the Ministry of Health and Welfare argue about the issue of the Maruyama vaccine. Pressure had been put on the Health and Welfare Ministry for quick approval by the supraparty faction of the ruling and opposition parties. However, either because of pressure from major pharmaceutical companies or a problem with physicians, the Health and Welfare Ministry did not approve it. So, the politicians attack the government officials with insults that I thought were outrageous when I heard them. However, the expression of the government officials did not change at all during that time. If that had been said to a normal person, I believe his expression would probably change, but theirs did not change at all. At any rate, the fact that they did not approve it did not change even though they heard what they had to say.

For government officials who have received that training, losing deep feeling probably is the first article of the government official rules. Moreover, only those who have abandoned such sensitivity somewhere can become government officials.

[Tase] Those bureaucrats hold the post of private secretary to the various ministers from the prime minister on down. Actually, it is not strange to say that these private secretaries make decisions in Japanese politics. Politics by these unfeeling people is frightening.

### Bureaucrats in Their 30's Decide Budget

[Sataka] The power that the MOF has over other ministries and agencies is, in short, money. Even the Ministry of Justice which has hold of the administration of justice and prosecution is apt to be hesitant about the MOF because its budget is controlled by the MOF. Therefore, it is a necessary reform to disperse this power somehow, but the MOF opposes this point and absolutely will not yield.

[Tase] Speaking of their relationship with politicians, even rather big-shot politicians are timid with the MOF. That is because the mayors and prefectural assembly members from their own district go to make an appeal bringing souvenirs or a box of confectionery to young examiners in their 30's in the MOF Budget Bureau. It is these young bureaucrats who decided Japan's budget. Those top-ranking officials at the MOF do not decide it. Therefore, politicians absolutely cannot hold up their heads.

[Sataka] Bureaucrats are a tool and the ideal situation is for politicians to give them macro objectives. In reality, however, the reverse phenomena is occurring where politicians represent the interests, or rather the micro, of their electoral district and as opposed to that, the bureaucrats represent the macro. Bureaucrats have the self-conceit that they themselves grasp the public and are standing for the public. A strange self-confidence comes from that.

[Tase] It certainly is a fact that as opposed to the micro of politicians, bureaucrats have progressed to taking a kind of public standpoint.

[Sataka] At the end of 1987, there was a speech on "the three great stupid assessments" by budget officer Hiroaki Tadani. He ventured to say that when politicians began to move to augment the bullet train with priority to local interests, "it was on par with the warship Yamato and Aomori-Hakodate Tunnel in the three great stupid assessments of Showa (1926-1988)." In this case, Tadani, who is a young bureaucrat, took the communal, public standpoint. However, it is not true that MOF bureaucrats normally take the public standpoint.

[Tase] It is fundamentally different in what is public. It is the inherent function of politics to absorb and realize the various needs of the public. In the case of Japan, however, while called the division of the three powers, it is the administrative among the judicial, legislative, and administrative that has encroached on two-thirds of the lawmaking.

### "Public Servant, Party Servant, or Servant of the People?"

[Sataka] That can be well understood looking at the incident of the MITI dismissal of a bureau director. It is now an obsolete word for bureaucrats, but inherently they must be public servants. However, both the side that pressed for the dismissal and the side that was pressed for the dismissal ultimately were "party servants." If they had "servants of the people" going along with the interests of the people, they could have resisted the dismissal. However, prestigious personnel changes have been made that are unacceptable to the common sense of the people. At such times, it is a problem for anyone to judge what is a public servant. I recollect the story of former MITI vice minister Shigeru Sabashi at those times.

[Tase] He was the vice minister at the time Miki was minister of International Trade and Industry. It was said, "Minister Sabashi and Vice MInister Miki."

[Sataka] This man, a unique bureaucrat who did not give much consideration to advancement of his own career, made "for the people" a watchword. When he was in the bureau director class, he clashed with Tatsunosuke Takasaki, who was minister of International Trade and Industry.

[Tase] He was a man who was active in the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. At the time, he was essentially president of Toyo Seikan, a canning company, at the same time that he was minister.

[Sataka] Toyo Seikan was the Gulliver-type corporation of the canning market. Moreover, a steel manufacturer applied to MITI to create aother canning company. Sabashi tried to approve that canning company, because he thought that "competition rather than a monopoly is in the interests of the people." However, since the minister was Takasaki, the vice minister naturally would not give approval. Sabashi counterargued saying that "I absolutely approve it and if the vice minister is not pleased with what, dismiss me." Then, he threatened, "I will hold a press conference and explain why I was fired." As may be expected, that vice minister persuaded the minister that he was serious.

Sabashi knew that in the end it was the people who judged what was public. The final point was which of them had the backing of the people.

[Tase] In regard to the Hata regime, his Diet general policy speech was a dreadful one that will remain in history as the speech of a prime minister of Japan. That speech was actually prepared by a government official before he became prime minister. To the speech, a bright bureaucrat added some words of Shimazaki Toson [famous author, also a native of Nagano Prefecture] because Hata was from Nagano-Shinshu. Of course, prime minister speeches are written in such a fashion, but even so, the person himself will put in various words or make requests. In this case, however, since Hata had gone to Europe, there was no such time. It appeared that he was trying his best to read it to the end.

[Sataka] He calls himself "an average person." However, now is a time when it is difficult for politics or anything to be done by an average person. You are not a politician unless you speak of ideals. To say that he is an average person is as if he is saying himself that he is not qualified as a politician.

[Tase] Hata has waved the conductor's baton in an orchestra. Actually, the composer Nariaki Mitsue was on the other side of the curtain at that time and watching him wave it, Hata imitated him. Isn't there someone waving the baton for him as prime minister?

[Sataka] He probably is accustomed to that.

### Politicians Whom Bureaucrats Fear

[Tase] Regardless of true intentions, there are many bureaucrats who admire Hata. I, too, have been watching him for about 20 years, and he is a "good person" to have as a friend. However, he should have waited to become prime minister. He has been minister of finance and had experience as minister of foreign affairs also, but I don't know what he is thinking at all. The heads at MOF say "rather, it is because he is not thinking anything that you do not seem to understand." As clearly stated by a government official, how will we surmount these difficult times if we make a do-nothing man prime minister?

[Sataka] A good person generally is "an indifferent person." Ultimately, he is a good person to anyone. There is some opposition to reform. A person who does not give anyone opposition is not a politician.

[Tase] Politicians dance to the tune of bureaucrats. However, if politicians wrote a scenario based on their own judgment and danced to it, Japan would be exposed to even more danger. There is an unbearable tragedy here.

[Sataka] A politician gets power by studying. Zoku Diet members for grabbing concessions are really not very good. However, politicians who have expert knowledge are necessary. Especially, expert Diet members who can control bureaucrats have become more necessary than ever. They command even more respect because they will not accept concessions, which those government offices fear, and such Diet members are indispensable considering the relationship between politicians and bureaucrats.

[Tase] That is right. However, they are not worth mentioning so long as they are called "zoku." A more independent form is better. For example, like Senator Dansforth of the United States, he is in the Republican Party, which is the opposition party, but he certainly has influence when he speaks on Japan's [sic—U.S.?] problem of trade with Japan. They must be such politicians who can fight as an individual. It is no good if you don't have power unless who gather together 10 people.

## Toshiba Litech Markets Energy-Saving Lights

*942A0642A Tokyo NIKKEI SANGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 22 Aug 94 p 8*

[Text] Toshiba Litech (Shinagawa, Tokyo; Tadao Kano, president) has developed a new type of emergency exit guide light "Excellead Square" where energy savings can be anticipated with high brightness; it will go on sale starting in the latter part of the month. The aim is to dig up replacement demand in the flat facilities-lighting market with new products as a lever because use of a small, high-brightness type has been approved in the enforcement of the revised Fire Services Act this spring.

While the "Excellead Square" is one-third the display sign size of the company's existing product, brightness is increased 50 percent. Power consumed is also 30 to 50 percent less. The plan is to have seven products of three kinds, including two products of one kind scheduled to go on sale in October; at 22,200 to 69,000 yen per unit, prices will be 5 to 30 percent cheaper than existing units.

The company is developing at the same time a control system for centralized management of the lighting status of guide lights installed at emergency exits of high-rise buildings and large meeting halls, and it plans to expand sales by use of a multiplier effect. The company anticipates sales this fiscal year of about 1.5 billion yen (50,000 units) and next fiscal year of 4.5 billion yen (150,000 units).

The lighting industry is undertaking the development and commercialization of new, small, high-brightness guide lights by accepting the demands of the construction industry that the ambience of theaters and concert halls is marred by the existing large guide lights, and

Matsushita Electric Works and others also are putting on sale new types of guide lights.

### Energy-Saving Appliances for 1994 Introduced

*942A0641A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 24 Aug 94 p 14*

[Text] Various electrical appliance companies will begin to sell in succession the fiscal 1994 models of electric heaters beginning the latter part of August to the first part of September. Products that take into account saving energy are conspicuous, such as the new hot carpet which can be used on both sides, which was introduced by Mitsubishi Electric and Fujitsu General; and Matsushita Electric Industrial and Toshiba's ceramic fan heater that, at the start of operation, effectively uses the heat accumulated in the housed thermal storage material, thus shortening by more than half the time needed for heating from that of existing types.

The microcomputer-controlled electric blanket (manufacturer's suggested retail price: 30,000 yen) by Mitsubishi has the special feature of being able to adjust temperature for comfortable sleeping by varying the temperature for the three zones of shoulders, hips, and feet, and, while carrying the functions provided by top-quality electric blankets (65,000 yen), it can be purchased for about half the price.

Matsushita Electric Industrial has newly put on sale four types of fan heaters (5,500 to 48,000 yen) and three types of humidifiers (15,300 to 19,800 yen). The thermal storage ceramic fan heater can heat room temperature from 5 degrees to 20 degrees in about one-third the time of existing types at 23 minutes.

Toshiba's thermal storage ceramic fan heater (44,500 yen) can raise a room to a comfortable room temperature in one-fourth the time of existing types at about 17 minutes. The hot carpet has the special feature of being able to heat on all sides even with consumed power dropping to one-fourth of the rating (606 watts) by changing the switch. It is said that there is little worry that the breaker will fail at times when a lot of electric power is consumed such as when preparing dinner in the winter, even when used together with other electric products.

### Shizuoka Solar Power Projects Receive Grants

*942A0639A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 27 Aug 94 Regional Edition p 6*

[Text] A solar power system setup program for the Prefectural Environment Radiation Monitoring Center (Hamaoka-cho) established by Shizuoka Prefecture has been selected as a national grant project. It will introduce a system-link type system connected with the power distribution system of Chubu Electric Power, and is scheduled to begin corroborative research at the end of this fiscal year with the New Energy Development Organization (NEDO). Selected was the "Solar Power Field Test Project for Public Facilities" (New Energy Power Field Test Project). The program to introduce a system-link type system to the Sakuragi Preschool (Kakegawa city) that is run by the Social Welfare Central Health and Welfare Association (Hideo Totsuka, chairman) was selected together with this project.

Corroborative research will be conducted with NEDO on the solar battery operation status and system operation status by the Prefectural Environment Radiation Monitoring Center for "prefectural government housing in strong-wind and salt damage areas" and by the Sakuragi Preschool for "preschools in good sunshine areas" for a five-year period from this fiscal year to fiscal 1998.

A system with power capability of 20 kilowatts will be introduced at the Prefectural Environment Radiation Monitoring Center, and a 10-kilowatt system will be introduced at the Sakuragi Preschool; each will begin operation next spring. The electricity generated will be used for lighting and air conditioning. The project expenses are 114.5 million yen for the Prefectural Environment Radiation Monitoring Center and 48 million yen for the Sakuragi Preschool. Because they are national grant projects, NEDO will bear responsibility for two-thirds of each.

### Multimedia May Lead To Review of Keiretsu System

*OW0309062094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Japan's major commercial banks are setting up study panels among their group companies to ponder ways to utilize multimedia in their business, banking sources say.

"We want to be well prepared for the upcoming multimedia age," said an official at a top commercial bank, noting that banks are looking for specific ways to enable people to work from home as well as proliferation of television conferences and home banking.

Sanwa Bank started earlier than other commercial banks in this recent trend. In June, it established a study group among its affiliated electric machinery and telecommunications equipment manufacturers and will be gathering firms outside its group in October.

Fuji Bank, which set up a committee in October, holds bimonthly meetings for experts outside of its group to exchange information on the latest technology and to come up with ideas for new products.

Other banks are likely to follow suit by fall. Mitsubishi Bank, Sumitomo bank and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank have already started their own studies within their affiliated research institutes.

With the increase in technological development in multimedia, there will be more need for banks to cooperate with firms outside of their group, banking sources say.

This could eventually lead to a review of the "keiretsu" interlocking system whereby affiliated companies agree to do business with one another, they said.

### Hokkaido Gas To Discontinue Price Cuts

*942A0647A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 28 Aug 94 p 38*

[Text] The probability has increased that Hokkaido Gas will discontinue at the end of September the high yen marginal profit rebate in the form of temporary price cuts that have continued since January this year. The three large companies of Tokyo Gas, Osaka Gas, and Toho Gas recently decided on a policy to continue price cuts further under the advance of the high yen, but Hokkaido Gas is leaning toward the decision that "it will be very difficult to continue them" (an executive) because facilities investment is mounting along with natural gas conversion in addition to the continued rise in the prices of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), the raw material. The final judgment has not been made because the company is looking at the position on continuing among other regional gas companies under the same conditions, but prospects are that a formal decision will be made to discontinue the price cuts in the first part of September.

Hokkaido Gas has been implementing since January a price cut of 1.03 yen per cubic meter in general households (about 62 yen with use of 60 cubic meters a month) because of a high yen marginal profit rebate. Since the discount period will be up at the end of September, the company has been studying its response after that, but the probability is strong that it will discontinue the discount because the cost situation for the company is different from the three big companies on the point of using LPG as the raw material.

This is because the LPG price has continued to rise recently and, because the producing country of Saudi Arabia has decided to change from the method of setting its price by linking the current international spot price to crude oil prices to the method of unilateral notification starting this October, the view at Hokkaido Gas is that "LPG prices will rise in the future and the possibility is high that it will offset the high yen marginal profit."

Furthermore, Hokkaido Gas is proceeding with a program of converting petroleum gas to natural gas in the city of Sapporo over a 10-year period starting in fiscal 1996, and during this time, it is scheduling a facilities investment exceeding 10 billion yen each year. For this reason, the company considers that earnings will be held down if it continues the price discount. An officer of the company says, "We have not yet decided whether to continue or discontinue it, but continuation will be a very difficult situation."

The standpoint of the Hokkaido Regional Bureau of International Trade and Industry is that, "basically, it is for each business to decide." Insofar as the three big companies have different raw material costs with natural gas conversion being just about complete, they have shown an attitude indicating understanding that "it is inevitable that Hokkaido Gas will discontinue the discount."

However, in addition to the circumstances that Minister of International Trade and Industry Hashimoto has demanded that the electric power and gas industries continue discounts, a consumer group in Hokkaido demanded in the middle of August that Hokkaido Gas extend the discounts indefinitely and expand the reduction margin. Moreover, since there also are companies cautious about discontinuing the temporary discounts among the regional gas companies that are using LPG as the raw material and are on the verge of natural gas conversion like Hokkaido Gas, the company wants to look at the situation for a little while longer. Initially, the company had decided to resolve it at the end of this month, but the plan is to postpone it until the first part of September.

If Hokkaido Gas formally decides to discontinue the discount, it seems that both Asahikawa Gas (47 yen with use of 60 cubic meters monthly) and Kushiro Gas (25 yen for same), which are similarly implementing high yen marginal profit rebate price discounts, will follow suit.

## North Korea

### U.S. Soldier Remains To Be Returned 13 Sep

*SK0609102694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)—The remains of 14 U.S. soldiers unearthed in the northern half of Korea will be handed over to the U.S. side at Panmunjom on September 13, according to a peaceful and noble humanitarian measure of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delivery and receipt of the remains will take place between the working groups of the two sides formed in accordance with the "Agreement on Remains" which was adopted and effectuated between the military authorities of Korea and the United States on August 24, 1993.

### Daily Criticizes ROK Minister's U.S. Visit

*SK0609033594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1222 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September commentary: "If One Bows Repeatedly, One's Back Will Ache"]

[Text] Reports say that South Korean authorities are rushing to dispatch Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu to the United States for a visit from 5 to 8 September. The reports add that Han Sung-chu's hasty dispatch is aimed at reappraising [chaepyongkka] the DPRK-U.S. statement of agreement and readjusting [chojol] the speed of the improvement of DPRK-U.S. relations setting such preconditions as the resumption of North-South dialogue and special inspection.

The South Korean Christian Broadcast said that Han Sung-chu's U.S. junket is aimed at asking the United States, which dashes ahead with little regard to the South Korean position, to slow down and take the South Korean position into consideration. While reporting this, the broadcast commented that this means the authorities' diplomatic ability is being tested again.

Facts show that the South Korean rulers are faced with extreme anxiety and perplexity and are restless because they are alienated from the solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and the implementation of the DPRK-U.S. statement of agreement has been placed on the order of the day, and that they are making a more imprudent attempt to thwart [hwebang] the improvement of the DPRK- U.S. relations.

How on earth dare the South Korean rulers reappraise the statement of agreement, which has been adopted between the DPRK and the United States and entered the stage of implementation, and readjust the speed of the improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations?

As we have made clear on a number of occasions and the world acknowledges, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is one to be resolved between the DPRK and the United States. It is not an issue that anyone else should be involved in.

The DPRK-U.S. talks are totally bilateral talks [ssangbang hoedam], and we and the United States are the parties concerned [chuin]. The South Korean authorities have neither the cause [myongbun] nor qualifications [chagyok] to poke their nose into the DPRK-U.S. talks. Their remarks about reappraisal or readjustment are preposterous and unreasonable [chujenomgo ochoguniomnun]. The rushing train will not stop when a dog barks.

The South Korean authorities have behaved themselves in all sorts of shameful ways in an attempt to disturb [panghae] the DPRK-U.S. talks whenever they made progress. When the DPRK-U.S. joint statement was issued in June last year, they, unable to conceal the feeling of discomfort, begged the United States not to make any additional concessions to the North. When the second round of DPRK-U.S. talks were put on the agenda, they incessantly asked the United States not to be pulled and hauled by the North any more.

During last November's summit talks with the United States, the South Korean chief executive begged that the United States not resume DPRK-U.S. talks unless progress was made in the North-South dialogue. He also completely froze the North-South relations for the sake of the cooperation system with the United States, even sold out the rice market, and made deep bows.

They also prowled about to enforce the so-called sanctions on the North, while saying: It is inevitable for the international community to impose sanctions on the North. How mean and dirty this is!

However, their commotions to impose sanctions went bankrupt, and DPRK-U.S. talks showed marked progress. In short, they ended up in a miserable state just like a dog that chases after a chicken in vain.

What the South Korean rulers got from their mean maneuvers to harm their fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces was, if anything, that they more clearly showed to the world that they are traitors who do not care about the country and the nation and who do not want peace and peaceful reunification.

Only shame and contempt will be doled out to the toadyist nation-sellers who, without political independence, commit such traitorous acts as harming their fellow countrymen and selling out the interests of the country and the nation.

As the saying goes: Even your grandfather will not give his consent to you if you beg or bow deeply very often. The South Korean authorities, who have repeatedly lost face in the international community because of their mean entreaty [chongtak] diplomacy, are again on the way for begging diplomacy with the United States. This ugly behavior of theirs can be said to be humiliating.

How can one live while bowing constantly? If one bows repeatedly, one's back will ache, and the one who receives those bows will feel awkward.

While deploring Han Sung-chu because he keeps going out to bow, a South Korean lawmaker said that the fact that the capricious diplomacy and security team, which has no consistent policy toward the North, is in charge of state affairs really worries him. He, making an uneasy face, even offered Han Sung-chu advice.

The South Korean rulers, who are living with no political independence while blindly following outside forces' footsteps, better clearly know that their begging and bowing will only hasten their own destruction.

### U.S.-ROK Exercises Said To Reach 'Climax'

*SK0309050694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 3 Sep 94*

["Joint War Game at its Height"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—The adventurous "Ulchi Focus Lens 94" joint war game launched by the South Korean puppets with the U.S. imperialists has reached the climax, according to military sources.

On August 31 and September 1, several dozen Japan- and Pacific-based fighter planes of various types flew in succession to the sky above the Sosan peninsula on the

West Sea of Korea and above the Sangju area and joined 460 fighter planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet airforce in exercises of bombing raids on ground targets and air battle.

On August 30 and 31, 105 mm artillery groups of the puppet Army and several thousand armed bandits who took positions in the foremost frontline area from Chongja-ri, Paju County, to Sohwa-ri, Inje County, fired at random more than 700 shells and 2,700 machinegun bullets into areas adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone, threatening the North.

If the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique lead the situation to the brink of war, seeking confrontation and war by inviting U.S. war-thirsty elements, ignoring the desire of the entire nation for reconciliation and unity of the nation and independent reunification, they will meet their final destruction.

### Commentary Accuses ROK of 'Military Provocation'

*SK0409023294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1224 GMT 1 Sep 94*

[Commentary by Yun Pyong-son: "A Dangerous Maneuvering of Military Provocation"]

[Text] According to a military source, the South Korean puppets are continuing to commit extremely dangerous [wihom chonmanhan] acts of military provocation irritating us inside the DMZ area along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL].

On 30 August, the puppets brought two military vehicles carrying about 60 rascals armed with machine guns and automatic weapons into a military police guard post in the DMZ area south of the MDL Marker No. 0340 on the western frontline. Prior to this, on 29 August, they brought about 50 heavily armed rascals into the DMZ area south of the MDL marker No. 0300. Also, on the same day, they deployed for maneuverability several tens of the puppet army's rascals armed with anti-tank rockets and automatic weapons at an encampment south of the area between the MDL marker No. 0578 and marker No. 0580 on the central frontline.

The puppet army's rascals, who sneaked into the southern DMZ area on 29 and 30 August, repeatedly took a position of sighting shots aiming at our side's guard post for a long time, thereby seriously [omjunghui] threatening the safety of our People's Army soldiers.

Meanwhile, on 29 August, the puppets kicked up a fuss while undisguisedly burying explosives in the ground in the broad daylight in a some 300 meter-long section in the DMZ area east of the MDL marker No. 0270 on the western frontline.

The number of the armed rascals, who were illegally brought into the southern DMZ area during the one month period of August, totalled as many as 17,800; that of vehicles of various kinds totalled as many as 8,300; and that of heavy weapons totalled about 20. Moreover, what cannot be overlooked is the fact that the puppets' maneuverings of military provocation within the DMZ area are being more excessively [touk usimhage] committed, timed with the Ulchi-Focus Lens joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have been staging frantically since 22 August.

As is known, in South Korea at the present moment, within the framework of the Ulchi-Focus Lens joint military exercise, aerial and sea operations aimed at a northward invasion are being fiercely conducted day and night with the mobilization of a vast number of troops and equipment of modern combat technology, including large-scale combat vessels of various kinds, aircraft, guns, and tanks; and the U.S. imperialists' aerial reconnaissance planes' acts of reconnaissance against the northern area of the Republic are being committed continuously.

In August alone, the U.S. war maniacs committed acts of aerial reconnaissance on as many as about 200 occasions. Due to this, the situation on the Korean peninsula has virtually reached a very grave phase at a touch-and-go point [ilchok chukbalui maeu omjunghan kukmyon].

Under such dangerous circumstances, the South Korean puppets are continuously committing grave acts of military provocation irritating us in the DMZ area where the status of military confrontation is the most acute [kajang chomyehan]. This clearly shows how enthusiastic the rascals are about a war of a northward invasion at the moment.

The puppets' reckless maneuverings of military provocation aimed at bringing the situation to the brink of war are an unpardonable challenge to the unanimous aspirations of all countrymen wishing for peace and reunification and a violent infringement upon the desires of the world's peace-loving people wishing for reduced tension and stability on the Korean peninsula.

As is known, the third round of the Korea-U.S. talks held in Geneva adopted an agreed statement between the two sides which is in accord with the will and aspirations of our people and the world's progressive people. Undoubtedly, this serves as a remarkable, positive development in solving the nuclear issue and reducing tension on the Korean peninsula, and in promoting an improvement in the relations between Korea and the United States.

This notwithstanding, while finding dissatisfaction in this, only the South Korean puppets and the international war-loving reactionary circles are viciously scheming to lay an artificial obstacle on the future road of this.

It is needless to say: The rascals are committing their maneuverings of military provocation on the Korean peninsula more viciously than ever before, thereby intensifying the North-South confrontation and being hell bent on trying to bring the situation to the brink of war. (?After all), this is also part of their contemptible schemes based upon such a heinous purpose.

Recently, the rascals have been more viciously sticking to maneuverings of military provocation. This is also connected with their wicked inner scheme to create a sense of tension [kinbakgam] of the situation, thereby giving rise to some confusion inside us and blocking by all means [ottokehana] our people's advance movement of continuing to vigorously march forward toward socialism in singlehearted unity.

This notwithstanding, no desperate maneuverings of military provocation by the rascals can frighten [nolaeulsuopgo] our people who are united in one mind and one will, nor can their schemes block our just cause.

We are keenly watching [yerihage chusihago itssomnida] the rascals' every move [ilgo ildong], being fully ready [manbanui chunbirul katchugo] to resolutely cope with their military provocation of any kind.

The rascals should look squarely at the trend of the times, and should not act recklessly.

## Daily Calls Kim Yong-sam 'Economic Prostitute'

*SK0409082794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 4 Sep 94*

["Dirtiest 'Economic Prostitute'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—Over the past one year and a half since it came to power, the Kim Yong-sam group has left the South Korean economy entirely at the mercy of outside forces by committing most disgraceful flunkeyist treacheries one after another, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The South Korean economy is entirely dependent on foreign monopoly capital in structure, the article says, and continues:

The chronic crisis of the economy is mainly attributable to the structural contradiction of the dependent economy.

The Kim Yong-sam group has made the economic dependence all the more serious by pursuing the big-business-oriented economic policy of dependence on outside forces. It has also unhesitatingly betrayed the interests of the nation to foreign forces, with the result that the economy has been shackled to others more seriously and the people' livelihood driven into slough of poverty.

Kim Yong-sam broke even the promise to defend rice market which he made upon his assumption of office and made no scruple of signing the document of rice market opening.

By opening South Korean rice market, his group has left food at the mercy of outside forces and caused catastrophic consequences in agriculture and all other domains of economy.

The puppets are clamouring about "internationalization" and "globalization" in a bid to justify such a monstrous crime of theirs as opening the rice market to the United States.

The Kim Yong-sam group is now keeping the South Korean market open to the aggressive outside forces under the cloak of "internationalization," while betraying the interests of the nation entirely to outside forces.

As a result, South Korea has been further reduced into a theatre of foreign capital, totally into foreign land. The flunkeyist and treacherous policy of dependence on foreign forces has increased the economic dependence on Japan.

Recently, the traitor Kim Yong-sam entreated the visiting Japanese prime minister to make more investment in the South Korean economy.

The Kim Yong-sam group's treacherous acts, in the long run, have entailed grave consequences in reducing South Korea deeper into a dual colony of the United States and Japan.

It is clear to everyone that with the Kim young group left in power, the South Korean people can never extricate themselves from their complete colonial slavery.

## NODONG SINMUN Condemns Kim Yong-sam 'Crimes'

*SK0609101894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 6 Sep 94*

["Kim Yong-sam Cannot Evade Punishment by the Nation: NODONG SINMUN"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam group committing never-to-be-condoned crimes cannot evade punishment by the whole nation, declares NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The author of the article says:

The Kim Yong-sam group is almost everyday making a wholesale arrest of patriotic students and democratic figures across South Korea, maliciously inciting antagonism against the North among the people and carrying the North-South confrontation into extremes.

The sharp edge of their sword is directed to the students who follow the chuche idea, "Hanchongnyon" [Korean Federation of General Student Councils] and other patriotic democratic organisations. This is a ferocious and brutal outrage unprecedented in the history of the dictatorial rule in South Korea. This shows well how hideous their "new security-oriented rule" is.

The North-South confrontation campaign and anticommunist fascist repression by the Kim Yong-sam group are a manifestation of very base and vicious last-ditch effort to deliver themselves from the fatal crisis at any cost, driven to the wall within and without.

In suppressing the pro-reunification democratic forces the Kim Yong-sam group seeks to justify its anti-national crimes and bar the South Korean popular sentiments from running toward the leader of the nation on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song, and thus bridge over the crisis of its tottering rule.

It is too late, however, for it to tide over the crisis of the rule with such folly. The desperate efforts of the puppets only reveal all the more clearly their reactionary nature as despicable and dirty Philistines, depraved fellows and traitors to the nation who try to prolong their power by abusing even the misfortune of the fellow countrymen for a political purpose.

The acts of the South Korean rulers have given the South Korean people again the serious lesson that with the Kim Yong-sam group left alone, neither peace and reunification nor independence and democratization of South Korean society can be achieved.

The traitors and hooligans who insulted the nation and abandoned even ethics and morality can never go unpunished.

### Talk Denounces Kim Yong-sam 'Fascist Dictatorship'

*SK0309090094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0252 GMT 1 Sep 94*

[Unattributed talk: "The Kim Yong-sam Puppet Clique Is Going to the Grave"]

[Text] Recently, the traitor Kim Yong-sam's civilian fascist dictatorship has become more and more unyielding. The storm from the new security-oriented ruling that is sweeping all of South Korea plainly proves that the traitor Kim Yong-sam's civilian regime is a most atrocious and reactionary anticommunist fascist regime, worse than preceding military dictators.

As the entire world knows, the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique is heightening the hostility and rejection among compatriots, and is aggravating North-South relations by wielding the notorious National Security Law. South Korea's National Security Law is an antinational and antireunification fascist evil law that defines fellow countrymen as enemies. Wielding this evil law, the Kim Yong-sam traitor clique is criminalizing all sorts of just moves of the South Korean people of all walks of life by linking their moves to us and brutally suppressing them, claiming these people are procommunist and aid the enemy. Using this evil law, it even restricted South Korean people of all walks of life from expressing condolences over their fellow countrymen's misfortune. Some time ago, it disapproved of the Seoul Pannational Rally, which was aimed at national unity and reunification, wildly arresting South Koreans related to the rally, raiding and searching their offices, and sealing off the venues. When the rally began, it sent more than 10,000 police with recklessly brandished swords, making the venue a battlefield. The civilian fascist clique was frenzied with oppression, flying helicopters which poured tear-gas, a kind of chemical weapon.

Due to the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique's hysterical anti-North commotion, North-South relations shifted not toward alleviation but toward acute confrontation. The Kim Yong-sam traitor clique is atrociously trying to burn out patriotic and pro-reunification forces in South Korea. Those who expressed condolences over their fellow countrymen's misfortune, those who believe in the chuche idea, and those belonging to patriotic democratic groups—including the Korea Federation of University Student Councils [Hanchongnyon]—are branded enemy-benefiting groups, and have thus become the first targets.

The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique has even staged a machination commotion over someone's behind-the-scene control, and has extended its black palpus of suppression to labor, academic, and even military circles. The Kim Yong-sam ring is running about with glaring eyes, rooting out patriotic national and democratic forces in South Korea. The civilian ruling camp's suppression is the reckless craze of someone in a crisis.

Amid the reckless brandishing of the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique, the South Korean people's respect, which looks up to and follows the nation's great sun, is growing even more; the force of national unity and reunification is becoming stronger than ever.

Embarrassed by this, the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is desperately running wild, trying to recover the situation and maintain its power with a new security-oriented ruling of fascism and confrontation. However, this would only expedite the destruction of the Kim Yong-sam traitor clique. Throughout history, all those who devoted themselves to anticommunist fascism and the confrontation between North and South have not avoided punishment.

The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique's new security-oriented ruling is facing strong opposition from South Korean youths and students, as well as from people from all walks of life. In various parts of South Korea, people object to the civilian reactionary group's new security-oriented ruling, and more loudly shout slogans calling for the overthrow of Kim Yong-sam. The opposition party has also joined the people, and even the United States issued a special statement calling for abolishment of South Korea's reactionary National Security Law. A South Korean radio stated that by expanding the security-oriented situation, the Kim Yong-sam ring is only internally aggravating chaos and conflict, thus externally degrading South Korea's appearance; if it does not free itself from the anachronistic mistake of trying to return the situation to the past, it will be a historical failure, and will eventually be alienated.

Along with the South Korean people, the entire nation will not regard a villain like Kim Yong-sam as a compatriot or human being. The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique, a group which betrayed the nation and thus was abandoned by the people and alienated by the times, is going to the grave while engaging itself in fascism and confrontation. It can never divert its path.

## Korean Traders in Japan Condemn ROK Regime

*SK0409081294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 (KNS-KCNA)—The Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan issued a statement on September 1, denouncing the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique for suppressing the South Korean students and pro-reunification democratic forces in a fascist way under the "new security-oriented rule."

The statement said:

The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique mobilized police force more than 10,000 strong and helicopters to totally block the Seoul Pan-National Rally and is now plunging the whole of South Korea into a whirlwind of repression, branding the students fighting for independence, democracy and reunification as "pro-North forces."

The Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan bitterly denounces the Kim Yong-sam clique in the name of the entire Korean businessmen in Japan, branding it as a never-to-be-condoned anti-reunification group of traitors.

The desperate effort of Kim Yong-sam is no more than the last-ditch efforts of the doomed.

However frantically he may run about, he cannot oppress the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and will inevitably be punished by history.

## ROK Police Agency's 'Repressive Outcry' Cited

*SK0309045794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 3 Sep 94*

["Unprecedented Fascist Offensive"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet police agency at "a meeting of commanding officers" on September 1 told them to use without hesitation even helicopters and artillery pieces, not to speak of firearms, in suppressing the pro-reunification patriotic forces and students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This repressive outcry of the Kim Yong-sam group is an extremely dangerous development portending a wholesale (?scorned-earth) operation against the pro-reunification patriotic forces of South Korea with the mobilization of all kinds of military hardware and heavy weapons.

The South Korean murderers on August 15 sprayed four tons of liquified teargas from five helicopters to break up the closing ceremony of the Seoul 5th pan-national rally.

This shocking fascist outrages of the puppets are an offspring of their conscience of crisis from the sense of alienation and uneasiness about the progress of the DPRK- U.S. talks.

With no helicopter and gun, however, can the South Korean rulers break the high fighting spirit of the people and students of South Korea who have already entered into a decisive showdown to overthrow the Kim Yong-sam group, the traitor to the nation and fascist murderer.

## ROK Minister's Remarks on Activists Criticized

*SK0309062194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 3 Sep 94*

["Female 'Minister' Also Wears Sword on her Skirt"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—South Korean "Education Minister" Kim Suk-hui, at the "National Assembly" a few days ago, categorically labeled students devoted to the chuche idea as "followers of the North," threatening "a tough measure" against the activist students on the campuses.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says this is a venomous and blood-thirsty outpouring which does not become an educational authority, still less a female "minister."

The analyst continues:

It is well known a fact that the Kim Yong-sam fascist gang made the "president" of Sogang University spin out words insulting and incriminating the followers of the chuche idea and, with this as the green light, escalated the "scorched-earth operation" against the forces of the national democratic movement including the South Korean National Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon). But the stage directors of the drama be [sentence incomplete as received]

## Radio Dialogue Condemns South's Security Law

*SK0509111094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0250 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Dialogue between station reporters Chong Sung-kang and Yi In-chun: "The Fascist National Security Law Should Be Abolished Immediately"]

[Text] [Yi In-chun] The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is wielding the National Security Law more persistently these days than the preceding dictators. Shall we discuss this problem in this program?

[Chong Sung-kang] That puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam, who claimed to be leading a civilian regime, is wielding the National Security Law, which shows that under the present South Korean system, whatever regime comes into power, no changes will be made. South Korea will continue to be a zone without democracy, the regime remaining an antinational, antireunification regime.

The National Security Law, the most vicious reactionary evil law, has had supplementary clauses and revisions made over seven occasions for the 46 years since it was legislated and implemented, and has become the most vicious law ever against the nation, the masses, human rights, reunification, and human ethics. When the evil law was legislated, four clauses stipulated the severest penalty of life imprisonment, but the clauses have increased to 40 clauses, with the addition of dozens of clauses under which death sentences can be given.

[Yi] That is right. Not only the South Korean people, but also the opposition parties are continuing the struggle calling for the abolition of the evil law. Even Hubbard, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, proclaimed in public that the abolition of the National Security Law is the official position of the United States. Through a special statement on 11 August, the U.S. State Department demanded that South Korea revise or abolish the National Security Law, clarifying again that this is the official position of the U.S. Administration.

At the 50th session of the UN Human Rights Committee, delegates from various organizations, such as the delegates from Robert Kennedy Human Rights Center, the International Committee for Opposing Torture, and the World Christian Student League, consistently called for the abolition of the National Security Law in South Korea.

[Chong] The abolition of the fascist National Security Law is the stern demand of our nation and the tendency of the world opinion. The South Korean puppets have no authority or basis to reject the national demand and the worldwide trend.

The reactionary South Korean National Security Law should be abolished because the evil law is designed to prolong the national division forever, destroying all the potential for the country's reunification, the foremost national desire.

As you know, the framework of the fascist National Security Law defines the North as an enemy and is designed to block all contacts with the North. The evil law regards all contacts and aspirations as a crime, such as the formation of and joining an antistate organization, carrying out its objective, giving voluntary assistance, giving and receiving money and goods, praising, encouraging, sympathizing, meeting, communicating, and providing help. The antistate organization is the northern half of the Republic, fellow countrymen, and its components are the people of the northern half of the Republic.

[Yi] That is right. The National Security Law is the worst evil law, defining fellow countrymen as an enemy and banning all contacts with the northern half of the Republic, the fellow countrymen. The constitution of this law is confrontation and enmity. Therefore, the National Security Law is an evil law based on the theory of reunification by pushing to the North and the reunification by winning over communism.

The traitor Kim Yong-sam, who put up loud publicity about civilian reform and raved about giving priority to fellow countrymen, while leaving this evil law intact, is a wicked villain whose action and mind are different. Puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam's heinous scheme was revealed all the more in connection with the passing away of the fatherly leader.

[Chong] Instead of rebuking the South Korean puppet who fell into a pinch while bustling about to harm the fellow countrymen, the fatherly leader showed benevolence and broad-mindedness of calling him to the top-level talks. When he came off from division and confrontation, the fatherly leader made a great decision of leading him to the road of reconciliation and reunification.

When such a dialogue partner passed away abruptly, Kim Yong-sam, instead of expressing condolence, directed the gun at us, thus committing an antiethical, immoral act. What more can we expect from such a bastard?

[Yi] Puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam arrested and imprisoned the numerous South Korean compatriots who expressed condolences on the passing away of the great father of our nation, the respected and beloved leader, on charges of violation of the fascist National Security Law, and persecuted Mr. Pak Po-hui who visited the northern half of the Republic to express condolences on charges of violation of the fascist evil law. He is also suppressing the believers of the chuche idea on charges of violating this evil law, and ruthlessly suppressing the South Korean workers who are struggling for their right to exist.

In South Korea today, patriotic youths and students are disabled from holding rallies and reunification events, and even the college students are used as agents for the puppet Agency for National Security Planning. Thus all over South Korea, a warlike new public security-oriented rule is put into practice again.

The legal basis for all this suppression is the fascist National Security Law. All the South Korean puppets that have been in power have wielded this reactionary National Security Law, justifying their acts with it. Whenever they met with crisis in their rule, they applied the fascist National Security Law, stabbing the nation in its chest and brutally suppressed the patriotic forces working for independent national reunification.

[Chong] We can say that the antireunification and antinational National Security Law is the face of the South Korean puppets. One who does not abolish the fascist evil law is one who does not want the improvement of the North-South relations and one who hides a dagger under his cloak.

Whether they have the true will for national reconciliation, unity, and peaceful reunification is determined by whether they abolish the fascist National Security Law or continue to maintain it. The reactionary National Security Law should be thrown into its tomb immediately.

The South Korean youths, students, and people will certainly overthrow the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique which follows the road of national treachery by clinging to the fascist National Security Law.

### Foreign Ministry on Japan's Compensation Stance

*SK0209152694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Sep 94*

["DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Urges Japan To Properly Liquidate Her Past With Sincere Stance"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities must properly liquidate her past with a sincere stance, not trying to evade the responsibility for postwar compensation, demanded a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Answering a question put by KCNA today on Japanese prime minister's statement, the spokesman said:

The chief cabinet secretary of Japan on August 31 made public a statement of the prime minister for the "50th anniversary of the end of World War II" next year.

In the statement, the Japanese Government announced that it had decided to undertake an "exchange program for peace and friendship" of a billion-dollar scale for ten years from next year on the basis of its reflection on the past. The program would mainly involve the exchange of youth and children with Asian countries and establishment of a historical data centre.

The Japanese Government declared that "no compensation" was its policy toward the "comfort women for the army" problem, the focus of its past crimes.

The statement virtually rules out the probe into the truth and compensation, which are the main point in the liquidation of the past. It is a far cry to the demand of the Asian people, the victims of the Japanese aggressors in the past. It is a nonsensical talk for Japan to "atone for" the past crimes with such ostentatious "exchange program for peace and friendship." The liquidation of Japan's past is not a matter that can be glossed over by Japan, but it must be resolved only under international law.

Not much penetration is needed to see why Japan, having failed to liquidate her past properly for half a century after the war, is coming out with the socalled "exchange program for peace and friendship." Lurking behind it is a sinister intention of Japan to lull growing international opinion against her past crimes, get a permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council at any cost and pave the way for overseas aggrandizement and its conversion into a military power.

The Japanese authorities can never be allowed to dispose of the liquidation of the past this way.

Korea is a victim nation which suffered the biggest losses and sufferings at the hand of the Japanese imperialists.

If Japan thinks it can gloss over the liquidation of the past with the DPRK in such an unreasonable way as now, it is a mistake.

With the DPRK excluded, nobody can talk about the postwar liquidation.

### Daily Urges Japan's Repentance for War Acts

*SK0309101094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Sep 94*

["Japan Must Honestly Atone for Her Past, If She Wants To Get Confidence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—If Japan truly wants to win the confidence of the Asian people, she must sincerely repent of the aggressive acts committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past and honestly approach the postwar settlement, urges NODONG SINMUN today in an article.

Referring to the current moves of the Japanese authorities to establish "relations of confidence" with other Asian countries while enforcing a policy of attaching importance to Asia, the author of the article says:

The Japanese authorities must not confine themselves to verbal apology for the acts of aggression of old Japan in Asia but show it in practical deed.

Japan's proper settlement of her past is a prerequisite to the improvement of her relations with other Asian countries.

If she is willing to effect a proper postwar settlement, Japan must above all admit her responsibility for the past crimes in aggression and sincerely repent of them.

What is also important in a correct postwar settlement is for Japan to make adequate compensations. The compensations must be made to all the countries and individuals who suffered from the aggression by Japan and her colonial rule.

Compensations would be a material token of Japan's determination to sincerely repent of her acts of aggression, break with the past and make a new start.

Japan has evaded compensations on untenable pretexts for nearly 50 years since the end of the war.

Japan can never win the confidence of the Asian nations by empty words without honest compensations.

### Group Condemns Japan's Policy on 'Past War'

*SK0409081894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 (KNS-KCNA)—The fact-finding group on the draft of Koreans issued a statement on August 31, the CHOSON SINBO reported.

The statement said:

We cannot understand the "keynote policy" of the Japanese prime minister on Japan's responsibility for the past war, because it leaves who is to blame in ambiguity, not verifying the colonial domination and war crimes by the state of Japan as historical facts and ignores compensation to the victims.

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution saying that the state responsibility for the victims of heavy human rights violations should include restoration of the damages, probe into the truth, punishment of the principal culprits and compensation for the damages.

The Japanese Government must make an official apology through the Diet on the basis of a wholesale probe into the truth and at the same time make a state compensation.

### PRC's Qian Qichen Receives Government Envoy

*SK0309001094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Comrade Qian Qichen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council and foreign minister, received So Ho-kyong, vice foreign minister and special envoy of the DPRK Government, and his entourage during their visit to the PRC at Diaoyutai in Beijing on 1 September.

During the meeting, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said that the passing away of Comrade President Kim Il-song brought great grief to the DPRK people, and that the PRC people have lost their greatest and closest friend. He said the PRC people hope the DPRK people will firmly unite around the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il and achieve Comrade President Kim Il-song's lifetime will.

He said he was confident that the DPRK people will change the sorrow into strength and unity under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, excellently implement Comrade President Kim Il-song's teachings and lifetime will, and continue their good works in the revolution and construction of the DPRK. He said the PRC and the DPRK are neighbors connected by same rivers and mountains and their friendship has been strengthened during common struggles, and stressed that the relations between friends will not change no matter how the international situation changes in the future.

He said that the PRC hopes for the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and good results from the upcoming DPRK-U.S. talks. He hoped that a new peace-guaranteeing mechanism will be gradually established on the Korean peninsula because the issue is an important key to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Our country's ambassador to the PRC and the PRC ambassador to our country attended the meeting. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### KCNA Reports on Meeting

*SK0309103394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (KCNA)—Qian Qichen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council and foreign minister, declared that China and Korea are neighbours sharing rivers and mountains and they established firm friendship in a common struggle and the relations between the friends will not change, no matter what course the international situation may take.

When he met Song Ho-kyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs and special envoy of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party on a visit to China, Qian said China wants peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and hopes success in the DPRK-USA talks expected soon.

Hoping that a new peace arrangement would gradually be established on the Korean peninsula, he said because it is important and is the key to the preservation of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The foreign minister expressed his belief that the Korean people would change sorrow into strength and unity and successfully carry on the Korean revolution and construction by fully implementing the teachings and intention of President Kim Il-song in his lifetime under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

#### Government Envoy Returns Home

*SK0309234394 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong, a special DPRK Government envoy who visited China, returned home by air on 3 September. He was met at the airport by Vice Foreign Minister Cho Kyu-il and Ning Fukui, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC to our country.

### Russian Kimchongilism Centre Delegation Arrives

*SK0309103994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Russian Research Centre of Kimchongilism headed by its chief Mikhail Konkin [spelling of name as received], a professor at Moscow University, arrived in Pyongyang today by train.

The head of the delegation elaborated on the purpose of the formation of the centre and its action program.

"We formed the Research Centre of Kimchongilism, convinced that the great chuche idea developed and enriched by Comrade Kim Chong-il is the only guiding idea for accomplishing the human cause of independence," he said, and added:

"The purpose of the Korean visit of the delegation is to get a better knowledge of the reality of Korea where the chuche idea is applied and, on this basis, invigorate the activities of the centre.

He further said:

"The Korean people have made remarkable achievements in socialist construction under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea. This precious experience greatly encourages us.

"The man-centred chuche idea is a great motive force which advances the present world."

## Delegation Visits Kim Il-song Statue

*SK0409082294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Russian Research Centre of Kimchongilism led by its chief Mikhail Konkin [spelling of name as received], professor at the Moscow University, on a visit to Korea, called at the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill Saturday [3 September] to mourn his death.

The guests presented a wreath before the statue of President Kim Il-song who had performed undying exploits for the accomplishment of the human cause of independence by founding the immortal chuche idea, the guiding idea of the present era, and observed a moment's silence.

Noting that the chuche idea founded by the great leader is able to give answers to all complicated questions arising in the world, the head of the delegation said the chuche idea is an idea officially recognized by the world.

"I am convinced that the Korean people will make a good success in their efforts to carry through the behests of Comrade Kim Il-song under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, though he passed away," he said.

## Kang Song-san Message Marks Libyan National Day

*SK0309235794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, has sent a congratulatory message to (Abd-al-Majid al-Maburq al-Qud), secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In the congratulatory message, Kang Song-san sent warm congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the great 1 September revolution in Libya and wished him greater success in his work for the country's prosperity, while expressing the belief that relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Korea and Libya would further develop in the interest of the people of the two countries.

## Overseas Parties, Groups Condemn Kim Yong-sam

*SK0209151694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Broad political and public circles of the world condemned the Kim Yong-sam group for its anti-reunification moves seeking division and confrontation under the veil of the "civilian regime".

National Leader of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxism-Leninism) Hardial Bains said the present regime of South Korea clamouring for "civilian" and "democracy" is driving the people into extreme distress and [word indistinct] what is "democracy" in South Korea by making a wholesale suppression of the progressive forces demanding for national reunification as the successive fascist "regimes" did.

Elina Fatima Koreia Monziane [spelling of name as revceived], secretary of state of the Agricultural Hydraulics of the Frelimo Party, in a statement said the traitor Kim Yong-sam suppressed at the point of bayonet the people who were expressing condolences on the death of the great Comrade Kim Il-song at the time when the world was wailing over his death. "Kim Yong-sam is a rascal and beast in human skin. The traitor must be removed at an early date," he said.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship with the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement said: The South Korean chief executive, a few days ago, blared that Korea's reunification is "visionary" and "the idea of reunification must be abandoned."

What a shameless anti-reunification and anti-national remark it is.

He is, indeed, a traitor to the nation and a scum of mankind seeking a war in Korea, not its reunification. The Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in a statement denounced the "National Security Law" of South Korea as an anti-democratic, anti-popular and anti-reunification fascist law which prohibits one from observing moral etiquette and sharing compatriotic feelings.

Anti-reunification and anti-national moves of the traitor Kim Yong-sam were also condemned by the Bulgarian paper TRIBUNA, the Nepalese paper CURRENT WEEKLY and the Malian paper LE MALIAN.

### World Groups Support DPRK-U.S. Statement

*SK0309102194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—World political and public circles express full support to the DPRK-U.S. agreed statement.

A statement was published in a joint name on August 24 by Anthony Logulu Butele, minister of state of the Ugandan Presidential Office; David Kibirango, political advisor to the Ugandan President and chairman of the Uganda-DPRK Friendship Association; Baguma Isoke, member of the Executive Committee of the Ugandan National Resistance Council and chairman of the Ugandan National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea; and the general secretary of the Ugandan Union of Railway Workers, the secretary general of the Teachers Association of Uganda and the rector of Chambogo College of Technologies. It said the DPRK-U.S. agreed statement has relaxed the tension of the Korean peninsula that had been extremely strained over the nuclear issue and opened a prospect for a fundamental improvement of the hostile relations between the DPRK and the U.S.

The statement urged the DPRK and U.S. sides to honestly implement the already reached agreement, not backing down on it, and the South Korean authorities to stop throwing cold water on the realization of the agreement.

D.P. Maheshwari, chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, in the August 26 statement pointed out that the process of the DPRK-U.S. talks clearly showed the consistent peace-loving policy of the DPRK and the validity of its government's steadfast stand for solving through talks all matters arising between the two countries including the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula.

The Bulgarian Communist Party (Marxists), the Renewal Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Workers and Peasants Party in a joint statement August 24 appealed to all the Communist parties and other progressive parties and organizations and people worldwide to actively cooperate in encouraging the DPRK-U.S. dialogue and implementation of the points of agreement between the DPRK and the United States for a solution to the nuclear issue and guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship With the People of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement on August 17 maintained that if the United States truly want a fundamental solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, it must carry into effect the agreed statement without any precondition, not lend an ear to the opinion of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Japan, South Korea and the domestic conservative forces and not demand that the agreement be implemented by the other side only.

### Italian Institute Guest on 'Greatness' of Chuche

*SK0209151494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—General Secretary of the Italian Institute of International Relations Giancarlo Elia Valori visited Mangyongdae and praised the greatness of the chuche idea.

He said:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song turned Korea into a great country and gave the Korean people a high dignity.

He founded the chuche idea, reflecting the desire and demand of the time and the people.

The chuche idea is a thought indicating the future of mankind and it is making a distinguished contribution to socio-historical development.

It is thanks to the chuche idea that Korea has achieved amazing progress in political, economic, cultural, military and all other spheres and turned into a powerful country as today.

The chuche idea is a man-centred philosophical idea that values man and views the world with man in the centre.

The Korean people are pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the banner of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea based on the man-centred philosophical principle is the source of the invincible might of Korea.

I believe the Korean people will successfully fulfill the behest of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and reunify the country, united closer around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

### Zimbabwean, Mozambican Circles Praise Korea

*SK0309150894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—Mozambican and Zimbabwean public circles praised Korea as a powerful socialist country of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance in defence which has become an integral whole with the leader.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship With the People of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement published on the 46th founding anniversary of the DPRK said socialist Korea is a country where the leader and the people are united in an integral whole and a country of singlehearted unity.

"It is because the entire people have become an integral whole with Comrade Kim Chong-il, their supreme leader, that the Korean people can make a continuous progress in socialist construction, changing the sorrow at the loss of the great President Kim Il-song into strength and courage," it said, and continued:

"Comrade Kim Chong-il has been leading the Workers' Party, the state and the army of Korea from long ago.

"He always puts the interests of people above everything else and shapes policies of warmest love for the people. This is why the people hold him in high esteem as the incarnation of their destiny, love and happiness and follow him. Herein lies the source of the singlehearted unity of the Korean people and the incomparable might of Korean-style socialism."

Charles Ndlobe [spelling of name as received], member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front and editor-in-chief of the Zimbabwean paper PEOPLE'S VOICE, in a statement said the Korean people will accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, remaining faithful to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, their supreme leader, united in one mind around him.

### Anti-Kim Leaflets Said Dropped Over Pyongyang

*OW0509104394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 KYODO—Anti-Kim Chong-il leaflets, found scattered in Pyongyang in mid-August, may have been made outside North Korea and carried there by balloons in an attempt to reach North Korean people, a diplomatic source in Seoul said Monday [5 September]. On Sunday in Beijing, East European sources said an East European diplomat witnessed the anti-Kim leaflets being dropped over Pyongyang from a balloon.

The source in Seoul also said there were two types of leaflets, one of which called for the overthrow of Kim Chong-il, son of the late North Korean President Kim Il-song.

The other type showed a picture of Kang Myong-to, a North Korean defector, holding a press conference in Seoul in late July, and had a caption reading, "Family members of the ruling class keep fleeing from North Korea."

Kang, who claimed he is a son-in-law of North Korean Prime Minister Kang Song-san, told reporters at the news conference that he escaped from North Korea after becoming disenchanted with the leadership of Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il.

The leaflet also contained a picture of Kang taken with the North Korean premier, which was presented at the news conference to show he really is related to him, according to the source.

The source also said pictures of the defector in South Korean newspapers were used in the leaflets, which referred to North Korea as "Puk Han," [name as received] as North Korea is officially called in the South.

The United States and Japan have obtained the leaflets through diplomatic channels while the German Foreign Ministry also confirmed their existence, according to the source.

Seoul's Yonhap News Agency first reported last month that a large number of the anti-Kim leaflets were distributed sometime between the night of Aug. 19 and the early hours of Aug. 20.

North Korea later accused South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning of printing and scattering the antigovernment leaflets.

### Leaflets Possibly Foreign-Made

*OW0509112594 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 5 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 5*

[By Kunihiko Yamamoto]

[Text] New York, 4 Sep—Large numbers of leaflets saying "Beat up Kim Chong-il" were reportedly scattered over a restricted area containing embassies and diplomatic residences in Pyongyang, in the DPRK (North Korea), early in the morning of 20 August.

Commenting on the incident, a Western diplomatic source at the United Nations said as follows: "The leaflets were obtained by a German diplomat stationed in Pyongyang, and they are being kept in the safe custody of the German Foreign Ministry. The leaflets have not been made public because the German authorities believe that they may not have been printed in the DPRK."

The comment by the diplomatic source is noteworthy as a suggestion of an international intelligence war aimed at disturbing North Korea's public security.

### New Badges May Indicate Succession 'Imminent'

*OW0409094494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 4 KYODO—High-ranking North Korean border guards have started wearing badges showing Kim Chong-il, suggesting that his takeover of power in the country may be imminent, East European diplomatic sources here said Sunday [4 September]. This may show that the son of the late President Kim Il-song will soon officially succeed to his father's top posts of state president and general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, the sources said.

The badges were sighted at the border between the North Korean town of Sinuiju, and the city of Dandong in China's northeastern Liaoning Province. The design, a half-length portrait of the younger Kim against the background of the party flag, is reportedly almost identical to the Kim Il-song badges worn by all officials and many citizens in the past.

The sources said the badges are presumably being produced in large numbers and will probably be distributed shortly to officials at all party levels.

Since President Kim Il-song died of a heart attack on July 8 aged 82, speculation has been rife about if and when the younger Kim will assume the top state and party posts in North Korea's first succession of power.

## Ukrainian Professor Cited on Succession

*SK0309061594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 3 Sep 94*

["Leader and Inheritance of his Cause"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—The question of inheriting the leader's cause, which is of pivotal and vital importance in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism, has been resolved in Korea so successfully and satisfactorily that everyone envies it.

This was stressed in an article published by Prof. and Dr. Gennadiy Dmitrivich Berdyshev [as received] of Kiev University, Ukraine, under the title "Leader and Inheritance of His Cause" on August 18.

Referring to the secret of the most brilliant resolution of the question of inheriting the leader's cause in Korea, the article said:

The question of the successor to the leader has already been resolved perfectly in Korea.

The true and distinguished successor who can inherit the leader's cause most creditably appeared amid the hope and expectation of the people dozens of years ago.

He is Comrade Kim Chong-il. While leading party affairs for 30 years, Comrade Kim Chong-il has acquired distinguished ability and rich experience as the leader of the party politically and ideologically, theoretically and practically.

In this course, he has won absolute authority and trust as the successor to the leader's cause and established a firm system under which to carry forward the leader's idea and leadership in all party, state and military affairs through generations.

In Korea the question of the successor was successfully solved while the leader was alive, unlike other countries where the question of the leader's successor was raised on his death.

I believe that because of this, Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and leadership are being carried forward and embodied by Comrade Kim Chong-il in social and political stability and tranquility without any disturbance, although no measure for the transfer of power has been taken in Korea despite worldwide suspicion and speculation.

They say that in his lifetime, Comrade Kim Il-song said he felt reassured of the future of the Korean revolution and he felt proud of his revolutionary activities for long years because Comrade Kim Chong-il was leading every work well as the successor to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is intensely faithful to the leader and the people and surprisingly masterful at the pen and the sword.

What impressed me most during my stay in Korea is that he is resolute and strict in principle and represents the ardent desire and indomitable will of the Korean people for socialism.

The greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il is deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of the Korean people as a nutrient of life, and it is the same with the greatness of Comrade Kim Il-song for them. His greatness is the source of all happiness and greatness of the Korean people.

The author of the article noted that it is more than a month since the death of President Kim Il-song, but Korea is leaving the post of the head of state "vacant".

The author said:

I was told that Comrade Kim Chong-il, reading the minds of people who continuously visit Comrade Kim Il-song's statues, not forgetting him even after paying last respects to him, saw to it that important functions of the state were postponed.

The "transitional period" and "vacancy" of the post of the head of state last so long in Korea after the death of the leader that the world people wonder. This can be said to be peculiar phenomena produced by the successor's noblest loyalty to the leader and his respect for the people.

I believe that Comrade Kim Chong-il, true to the cause of Comrade Kim Il-song, will lead Korean-style socialism from victory to victory, build Korea into a stronger and more prosperous country and inspire the peoples of our planet with greater hope and courage.

## Seminar Held on Kim Chong-il's Work 30 Aug

*SK0409011994 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1115 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] A seminar marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work "On Further Developing Educational Works" was held at the People's Grand Study Hall on the afternoon of 30 August. Comrade Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and secretary of the party Central Committee; Choe Ki-yong, chairman of the Education Committee; presidents and deans of universities; concerned functionaries; and scientists, teachers, and researchers attended.

With infinite reverence, the seminar participants paid silent tribute to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who established the most superb socialist educational system on this land and devoted his entire life to the nation and people, and to achieving the world's cause of independence.

The participants continued with discussions. Choe Chang-yong, vice president of Kim Il-song University, gave a talk entitled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's Classical Work on Further Developing Educational Works Is the Programmatic Guidance That Kindled the Beacon of the Educational Revolution and Brought About a New Turning Point in Educational Works."

[Begin Choe Chang Yong recording] While solidifying the resolve to transform our grief in losing the respected and beloved leader into strength and courage, and to better uphold the dear comrade leader, we mark the significant 10th anniversary of the publication of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work "On Further Developing Educational Works." With the deep understanding of the new demands of the development of our revolution, which called for a new turning point in fostering revolutionary talents, the dear comrade leader released the historic "On Further Developing Educational Works" 10 years ago, providing new guidance on the development of chuche education and kindling the beacon of the educational revolution.

In the historic work on education, the dear comrade leader presented brilliant guidance for improving the educational content and methods, for developing education according to our style in conformity with the new demands of the times, and for inheriting the chuche cause. The dear comrade leader's historic work on education is a great teaching of chuche that newly develops and deepens the respected and beloved leader's educational system; is an encyclopedia of socialist education providing unitary answers to all theoretical and practical problems in developing the educational content and methods; is a socialist educational system; and is the most revolutionary teaching that maintains chuche in education and firmly adheres to socialist characters while smashing [punswae] revisionist, socialist democratic, imperialist education systems.

The fundamental ideology that maintains the consistency of education is the ideology that thoroughly bases school education on the outlook of the leader [suryonggwan]. Particularly, the socialist and communist cause is the leader's cause, which victoriously advances only under the leadership of the leader. The fundamental ideological and mental traits of the main force of the revolution that will shoulder the socialist cause are loyalty and filial piety toward the leader. When students are brought up as thorough successors to the revolution, as based on the revolutionary outlook of the leader, by strengthening the indoctrination of faithfulness in education, only then can the main force of the revolution be strengthened so that they inherit and consummate the revolutionary, socialist, and communist cause pioneered by the leader for generation after generation.

When he carried out revolutionary activities in Kim Il-song University, the dear comrade leader defined faithfulness toward the great leader as the first life of Kim Il-song University, saying university education should foster students' faithfulness. During the entire period when he led the party and state affairs, he strengthened the ideological and political curriculum, and showed his wise leadership in making all education into education focused on the outlook of the leader.

Thus, our country's entire educational structure, from kindergarten to university, has the consistency of the outlook of the leader; the new generation has grown up to be strong and reliable successors of the revolution, upholding the leader with loyalty and sharing life, death, and destiny with the leader.

Today, the ranks of loyalists and dutiful children shouldering the leader's cause—the socialist cause—are ceaselessly increasing in our country through chuche education so that the main force of the revolution is strengthened and the socialist cause is victoriously advancing.

The indomitable will of the young fighters of the Korean People's Security Forces, who returned to the general's bosom, fighting without the slightest disquiet in the face of the enemy's many threats, coercion, appeasement, and deception with the firm belief that as long as we have the supreme commander General Kim Chong-il, we will certainly be victorious; and the resolve of our boys and girls to become 8 million bullets and artillery shells to defend the dear comrade leader at the cost of their lives, are the manifestation of the ideological and spiritual ethos that we see only in our new generation, who have received the chuche socialist education consistent with the outlook on the leader. This is the proud feature the entire world envies.

Our country's magnificent reality—in which we firmly solidify the main force of the revolution with the socialist education consistent with the outlook on the leader in the face of the imperialists' pressure and ideological and cultural offensive, which are becoming fiercer; and unshaken in the whirlpool of the revisionist education that swept over many countries, we are brilliantly inheriting and completing the cause of socialism—is the brilliant fruition of the great educational idea of the dear comrade leader and his wise leadership.

The educational idea of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the programmatic guideline that ensured that a great army of able scientists and technicians is trained to keep pace with the age of science and technology. The present time is the age of science and technology. The dear comrade leader made it the party's strategic principle to boost the standard of education to the level of the advanced world, because education does the very work of turning out those who do the work of boosting the standard of education. In order to intensify science-technology education, he made energetic efforts to train a large army of capable scientists and technicians.

The dear comrade leader took care that a new educational system was instituted so that the overall quality of the 11-year compulsory education will be enhanced and the students with outstanding potential and talent may be selected and educated systematically, and set up measures to radically intensify science-technology education in higher educational institutions.

The dear comrade leader exercised his wise leadership so that up-to-date science and the successes of modern science and technology will be introduced in a timely manner, while priority is given to teaching knowledge for the development of the economy by the rational utilization of the country's resources and so that the theories of basic science and the knowledge of technological science can be rationally combined and taught in conformity with the present trend of scientific and technological development in which basic science and technological science permeate each other and science and technology are glued closely together.

At the same time, the dear comrade leader said that college education must be carried out by the scholars who are capable of bringing forth success in their scientific research in order to raise the standard of college education to a standard capable of educating the students with up-to-date scientific successes and creative ability. By so stating, he set forth specific direction and methods so that colleges and universities can make major efforts for scientific research work and closely combine scientific research work and educational work. At the same time, he exercised his benevolent care making sure that necessary modern experimental facilities are supplied ahead of anything else.

Under the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader, our education has developed rapidly, the working people's overall cultural and technological standard has been enhanced, and a large army of capable scientists and technicians have been brought up. Because of them, the country's scientific and technological self- reliance has been firmly ensured, and we can proudly participate in global competition for modern science and technology and display the country's dignified appearance in science and technology.

After the war, because of the shortage of able scientists and technicians, our people had to overcome the enemies' maneuvers for blockade with their revolutionary passion alone. However, today they have been able to victoriously advance the chuche revolutionary cause without succumbing to any blocking and crushing maneuvers by the imperialists thanks to their great political and ideological might firmly united as one mind, to the large unit of intellectuals, and to their own scientific and technological strength. [end recording]

The reporter continued to indicate the need to deeply study the profound ideology and theory of the classical work and to more thoroughly embody them in the practice of education.

Next, Sin Kil-su, director of the Academy of Educational Science, spoke.

He first noted the dear comrade leader's wise leadership in strengthening political and ideological education during the period of leading education work. He then continued:

[Begin Sin Kil-su recording] As elucidated by the dear comrade leader, the basic area of social development is nature remaking work, social remolding work, and human reform work, and these three activities have a close, mutual relationship. However, people's views on the position and role of education in social development and their position and attitude toward education change depending on how they view this mutual relationship.

If we stand at the position which views the method of production for material wealth as the basis for social life and development, it can be concluded that the political system and ideological consciousness of society vary and society develops according to the development of production capability.

Of course, social development cannot be achieved apart from nature remaking, and nature remaking is influenced by social and human reforms. However, the work of remaking nature cannot regulate the work of changing men's social relationship or the work of fostering men themselves to be mighter existence.

The person in direct charge of remaking nature and remolding society is precisely man, and, accordingly, the level of social development is prescribed according to the level of man's ideological consciousness, as well as his cultural and technological level. Therefore, to accelerate social development, it is imperative to push ahead with nature remaking work, social reform work, and human reform work. However, it is imperative to give priority, among them, to human reform work. To actively accelerate social development in conformity with this principle it is imperative to develop educational work rapidly.

The level of education is precisely the level of the country's scientific and technological development and finds expression in the level of the development of culture and production capability. Only when education work is rapidly developed can the scientific and technological forces, which are the persons and masters in charge of developing science and technology, be firmly prepared and advanced science and technology be spread rapidly and generalized among people. This can also greatly contribute to developing culture and production capability and to establishing and consolidating a new social relationship, thus making it possible to actively accelerating social development.

Like this, education is an important revolutionary task which we should always put at the forefront in the revolution and construction and on which we should concentrate efforts. At the same time, as society develops and the socialist, communist cause is deepened, the position and role of human reforming work, that is, education work, is also further enhanced.

As the revolutionary essence of socialist education and the position and role of education in social development have been extensively elucidated by the dear comrade leader the direction to accelerate social development and the source of its might have been elucidated scientifically, and a wide road capable of vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction along the single road of victory has been opened.

Indeed, the chuche-oriented view on education elucidated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a creative ideology which has given correct views on the position and role of education in the development of men and society and which has further deepened and developed chuche-oriented education ideology. It also constitutes great achievements which have made immortal contributions to developing mankind's education ideology and the socialist, communist education.

The dear comrade leader not only has established a chuche- oriented view on education, but has also clearly elucidated the purpose and direction of the socialist education to foster growing new generations to be mighty beings with a high level of independent ideological consciousness and creative ability. Thus, he has registered immortal achievements in the struggle for the realization of the purpose and direction.

The dear comrade leader has led functionaries and the working people to put the socialist education at the forefront in the revolution and construction, to develop it, and to have a correct viewpoint on education work.

The dear comrade leader, who began the struggle to implement the socialist educational theses, proceeding from the work of changing functionaries' ideology on education work, has defined all problems arising in education, small and big, not as simple business-like problems, but as important political tasks related to the future of the revolution and as ideological problems to foster new communist human beings, and led our functionaries and the working people to solve them as a priority.

Because he has mastered the lofty ideal on education, which no one has ever had in the history of education of mankind, entering the nineties our dear comrade leader has seen to it that the state's educational budget increases over 5.7 percent on the average every year. Last year, when a state of semi-wartime was promulgated, he saw to it that various large-scale modern education facilities, including large-scale Kim Chaek Engineering University buildings and the people's library buildings, were built.

Today, when a degenerate phenomenon in which men are deceiving, trampling underfoot, and killing men is still rampant in some regions of this world, the laudable communist virtues which move the people of the world are efflorescing and the beautiful canvas of respecting and loving human beings is being unfolded in our country. This is a brilliant result of the great ideal on education of and the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader who has presented a chuche-oriented view on education centering on men and led the people to thoroughly embody it.

Indeed, the progressive mankind's protracted desire and hope for fostering men into mighty social beings with independent ideological consciousness and creative ability have been turned into a reality thanks to the unique ideology on education elucidated by the dear comrade leader, and the history of education has met a new era of glory in which its ideal can be realized.

Today our functionaries are faced with the rewarding task of effecting a new revolutionary turn in education and consummating the socialist cause, the chuche revolutionary cause, to the end by upholding the dear comrade leader with loyalty in response to the lifetime will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by more thoroughly implementing the historic socialist educational theses and the letter on education.

All education functionaries should deeply realize their high honor and important mission of taking charge of the work to foster men into mighty social beings, that is, the educational work of determining the fate of the country and the future destiny of the nation, and effect a new revolutionary turn in the educational work, thus, fostering new, growing generations into genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal and dutiful to the dear comrade leader. [applause] [end recording]

The next speaker Yi Yong-ku, vice dean of Kim Hyong-chik teachers college, spoke on the subject, "Enhancing the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education is the basic demands to increase the qualitative level of higher education and to enhance the overall ideological and cultural level of the society."

He first referred to the fact that the dear comrade leader has enhanced the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education and established the educational system of fostering those students with outstanding and excellent talent and ability into reserve cadres of science and technology and that he has led higher education organs to decisively strengthen education on science and technology. He continued:

[Begin Yi Yong-ku recording] Deeply analyzing the ideological consciousness development and intellectual development of men and the position and importance of the universal 11-year compulsory education the dear comrade leader has elucidated the direction and method to carry out the universal 11-year compulsory education qualitatively and bestowed great love and consideration upon our teachers and students.

Not only this, recently again he has given precious teachings on more properly fostering growing new generations into genuine successors to the chuche revolutionary cause by enhancing social interest in the common education sector and functionaries' sense of responsibility for this sector.

The correctness and vitality of the policy to enhance the level of higher education and the overall ideological and cultural level of the society by enhancing the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education elucidated by the dear comrade leader have been clearly proven by today's reality in our country.

As a result of enhancing the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education and of sending to colleges those outstanding students with good academic records and with the firm determination to uphold the party through science and technology, the level of higher education has been further enhanced, and, thus, able national cadres who have been firmly armed with the chuche idea of our party and able national technological cadres have been fostered qualitatively.

Platoon leader Kim Kwang-chol who [words indistinct] in the nineties and Comrades Kim Chol-chin and Kim Kyong-chol, who victoriously fought with empty hands behind the enemies' position and who were later embraced in the general's [Kim Il-song] bosom are also the young men of new generation who have grown up under the 11-year compulsory education in the party's bosom.

The youth, after graduating from senior middle school, collectively advanced into the difficult and hard sector of socialist construction and created feats and miracles by devoting the wisdom of youth and justice to realize the great leader's and our party's plan. Also, to continue to blossom the flower of the revolution, the vanguards of communist virtue of our society who are looking after and bringing up the disabled veterans, their families, and old people and children whom no one can take care of, and who are unhesitatingly sacrificing their lives for society, the people, and the group, are all our proud youth of the new generation who graduated from senior middle school amid the benefits of the 11-year compulsory education.

In countries where capitalism has been restored as well as in the corrupt and ailing capitalist society which is dominated by fraudulence, trickery, antagonism, jealousy, falsehood, and hypocrisy, youth in their teens and twenties, who are devoted to the pursuit of wealth, are unhesitatingly committing dangerous crimes that are even unimaginable today. However in our county, the spiritual and moral traits of our youth have reached the most lofty height, and the third and fourth generations of the revolution are resolutely growing up to be a large unit of communist human beings.

The quality level of the overall 11-year compulsory education has been enhanced, thus many worldwide child prodigies were produced, and youth and students who have outstanding talents blossomed in full their talents and are firmly preparing themselves to become reliable successors of the country's science and technology and culture and art.

In many countries the general education work is facing ruin and education institutions for the youth are becoming great social problems. However, great results achieved in our country at this time is a brilliant fruition of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's great leadership, who wisely led the education institution work for youth and the 11-year compulsory education work with clairvoyant will.

The dear comrade leader's education method is to enhance the qualitative level of higher education and society's overall ideological and cultural level by enhancing the quality of the overall 11-year compulsory education. This is a programmatic guideline to further successfully realize the ultimate goal of the cultural revolution and make it possible to accelerate the work to model the whole society after the chuche idea by further developing our education. It is also a valuable teaching for the world's revolutionary people and educators elucidating the work on how to carry out youth education, the training of cadres for the nation, school education, and society's overall ideological and cultural development.

The duty of our Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, fostering students of college of education and teachers training college, which is the origin of the education of the next generation in enhancing the quality of the overall 11-year compulsory education, is truly important. As one of the functionaries in charge of the university's educational administrative work, I firmly resolve to firmly adhere to the great leader's leadership achievements regarding the 11-year compulsory education and further elucidate the greatness and vitality of the policy presented by the dear comrade leader so that the students can be firmly fostered to become education revolutionaries possessing the faith of loyalty and filial piety toward the great leader and the dear comrade leader by scrupulously organizing the educational administrative work. [applause] [end recording]

At the seminar, discussions were held by Chon Chekwan, vice president of the Kim Chaek University of Technology under the title, "Improving the work to fostering technicians and experts to accelerate the work of intellectualizing the whole society is currently a basic task facing the higher education sector;" Kim Kyong-tae, primary party secretary of the University of Construction and Building Materials under the title, "Further strengthening the political ideological education is an important guarantee in fostering the youth to become true successors of the chuche revolutionary cause endlessly loyal to the party and the leader;" and by Chu Song-un, president of the Pyongyang University of Medicine, under the title, "Enhancing the responsibility and role of the teacher is a fundamental guarantee in enhancing one step the quality of education and in improving the education work."

They consistently said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work, "On Furthering Developing Education Work," is an immortal collection on education which wholly developed and enriched the respected and beloved leader's educational ideology and theory. They also said that it is encyclopedic chuche education program giving a complete scientific answer to all theoretical and practical issues in developing the socialist education of our era.

They then emphasized that according to the road as elucidated in this immortal classical work of the dear comrade leader during the past 10 years, the new generation was firmly armed with the chuche idea and the party's line and policy. Also, by strengthening the revolutionary indoctrination and communist indoctrination toward them, they grew up to be in the endless ranks of loyalists and dutiful children who are to carry out the leader's cause and the socialist cause, thus the main force of the revolution was firmly consolidated.

They deeply explained and demonstrated the fact that the dear comrade leader's immortal classical work can be a guiding principle in making it possible to foster a large unit of scientists and technicians in accordance with the demand of the current era—the era of science and education. They noted with high pride the fact that the country's science and technology is being developed into a new high stage due to the acceleration of the intellectualization of the whole society and by the large unit of scientists and technicians in our country today under the party's wise leadership.

They said that in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work, "On Further Developing Education Work," the issue of enhancing the responsibility and role of the teachers, developing the science education, and of sufficiently guaranteeing education conditions to improve the educational work, and the issue of strengthening the party guidance on the educational work are wholly elucidated. They also emphasized that the chuche socialist education system is being all the more consolidated and developed in our county and a brilliant model was created in the socialist education due to the dear comrade leader's wise leadership.

In conclusion, they pointed out that through practice the profound ideology and theory of the work which has clearly proven its justness and vitality must be further deeply studied and experienced. Also, by continuously and thoroughly fulfilling our party's education policy, a new great turning point will be achieved in the education work.

## Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to KPA Unit Officer

*SK0309061094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, sent special thanks to Kim Yong-il, a political officer of the Paek Chong-sun Unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] who had set an example in fully displaying the traditional traits of army-people unity.

Kim Yong-il educated the soldiers of the unit to treasure the lives and properties of the people and defend them with their lives as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did and led them to carry this into practice.

At the meeting for conveying the thanks, the speakers said the soldiers would in the future, too, firmly safeguard the lives and properties of the people and actively assist the working people who have turned out in carrying out the revolutionary economic strategy of the party, thereby deepening the blood ties between the Army and the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to teachers and students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School who had displayed a high sense of loyalty to the party and the leader.

## Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Youth Workteam

*SK0409080894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0756 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people, sent thanks to the members of Youth Workteam No. 1 of the City Facilities Management Office, Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, and Kim Kum-hui, a worker of the Tongrim Disabled Soldiers' Health Home, for doing good things for society and the collective.

The members of the youth workteam have honestly worked for eight years ever since they volunteered to be road-cleaners after graduating from the senior middle school.

Kim Kum-hui, aware of the living conditions of the family of a special-grade disabled soldier, volunteered to be a daughter of the family and has helped the disabled soldier keep the flower of the revolution in bloom.

## Kim Chong-il 'Enriched' Anti-Japanese Revolution

*SK0509102594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Sep 94*

["Great Leader Who Brilliantly Carries Forward Traditions of Anti-Japanese Revolution"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader who is brilliantly carrying forward the traditions of the anti-Japanese revolution established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of our revolution.

It is the undying feats performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il for the party and the revolution that he has firmly defended, developed and enriched the traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolution and thus put our revolution on the eternally unshakable foundation stone. NODONG SINMUN says this in a signed article today. The article quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"To defend, carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions of our party is a fundamental guarantee for victoriously advancing and brilliantly accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche."

The article goes on:

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our party are the revolutionary traditions of chuche which were founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and have been carried forward and developed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader set forth many theoretical and practical questions in carrying forward the revolutionary traditions from a new angle and performed the immortal feats, which will shine in centuries, through his tireless and energetic practical activities.

The wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary traditions lies in, first of all, leading the revolution and construction on the basis of the traditions of the anti- Japanese revolution, valuing them as the eternal foundation stone of our party and revolution.

It is the steadfast stand of the dear leader that the revolutionary traditions of our party established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the most precious revolutionary wealth in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche and we can win victory when we keep hold on them as the only lifeline.

Today all the thinking and practice of the dear leader to carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause started by the great leader proceed from the traditions of the anti-Japanese revolution and are run through with their thorough application.

The wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly carrying forward the traditions of the anti-Japanese revolution also lies in firmly defending the purity of the revolutionary traditions and comprehensively applying them in all domains of the revolution and construction.

To fully carry forward the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader is the fundamental principle consistently maintained by the dear leader in the inheritance of the revolutionary traditions.

From the first days of the revolutionary activities, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il firmly defended the purity of the revolutionary traditions, not allowing any slight phenomena to becloud or obliterate the revolutionary traditions of chuche at all.

Therefore, the hearts of our people are replete with the steadfast will to know only their revolutionary traditions established by the great leader and purely carry forward his cause.

Thanks to the revolutionary traditions which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is successfully carrying forward and developing, our people could advance with steadfast faith and indomitable will even under the condition that the country remains divided and the subversive moves and sabotages of the imperialists and all the enemies continue uninterruptedly.

As long as there are the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is taking the traditions of the anti-Japanese revolution as the lifeline and the revolutionary people who are firmly armed with the revolutionary traditions, the revolutionary traditions of our party will throw their rays forever down through generations and the lineage of the Korean revolution will be purely carried forward.

### Dialogue Stresses Revolutionary Tradition

*SK0409115594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0935 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Dialogue between station reporters Cho Hyon-su and Chong Kum-hwa entitled "Carrying Out the Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class and Inheritance and Development of the Revolutionary Tradition"; from the "Ray of Chuche" program]

[Text] [Cho Hyon-su] How are you?

[Chong Kum-hwa] How are you?

[Cho] Today, our party and people are advancing with confidence along the road to the ultimate completion of the chuche revolutionary cause thanks to the revolutionary tradition founded by the great leader which is continuously developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In today's program, we will discuss carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class and the inheritance and development of the revolutionary tradition.

[Chong] As you know, in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class, the problem of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is a fundamental problem connected to the fate of the revolution. The revolutionary tradition of the working class is the leader's revolutionary tradition created, developed, and enriched by the leader in the historical course of pioneering the road of the revolution for the first time and by victoriously developing it.

When we say the revolutionary tradition of the working class is the revolutionary tradition of the leader, we mean it is a tradition connected solely with the leader's revolutionary activities. The leader's ideology, theory, revolutionary achievements, and experience—all of which are created in the process of carrying out the working class revolution—contain the noble revolutionary wealth which is of fundamental significance for the ultimate victory of this cause. This is called the revolutionary tradition.

[Cho] The revolutionary tradition of the working class consists basically of revolutionary ideology, revolutionary theory, revolutionary achievements, experience of struggle, methods of work, and styles of work which are founded, developed, and enriched by the leader of the working class who pioneered the road of the revolution and led it to victory. Therefore, the revolutionary tradition of the working class is the leader's revolutionary tradition because it is the ideological and theoretical asset and revolutionary achievements created, developed, and enriched by the leader in the process of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

[Chong] That is correct. We can say the revolutionary tradition of the working class—the leader's revolutionary tradition—is inherited, developed, and enriched by the leader's successor. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historical cause which continues from generation to generation; the leader's successor is the leader of the revolution [hyongmyongui yongdoja] who inherits and completes this cause.

The leader's successor enriches the revolutionary achievements and struggle experience which are of fundamental significance in the inheritance and completion of the revolutionary cause in the historical course of the revolutionary struggle. To adhere to and complete from generation to generation the revolutionary ideology of the leader who pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time is the very inheritance, development, and enrichment of the leader's revolutionary tradition.

[Cho] The revolutionary cause of the working class can be completed with importance through the process of inheriting and developing the leader's revolutionary tradition. This is connected with importance to the role played in inheriting and completing the revolutionary tradition of the working class, the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary tradition of the working class is, above all, the historical root of the revolution and the bloodline that connects it from generation to generation. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: The revolutionary tradition is the historical root of our party and revolution, and is the bloodline that connects it from generation to generation.

That the revolutionary tradition of the working class is the historical root of the revolution means it is a historical source which provides nourishment so the cause of the leader who pioneered the road of the revolution may develop until such time as the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of the working class attains ultimate victory.

That the revolutionary tradition of the working class is the bloodline which connects the revolution from generation to generation means the revolutionary tradition is the life line which connects the life of the revolution with the revolutionary ideology of the leader who pioneered the road of the revolution until such time as the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of the working class attains ultimate victory.

Since the revolutionary tradition of the working class is the historical root of the revolution and the bloodline that connects it from generation to generation, the revolutionary cause of the working class can resolutely adhere to its revolutionary nature as the leader's cause, and can be purely inherited and completed only through the process of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition.

[Chong] That is correct. The revolutionary tradition of the working class is a valuable asset of the revolution as well as the cornerstone for the completion of the revolutionary cause. That the revolutionary tradition of the working class is a valuable asset of the revolution means it is the asset which incorporates both ideological and spiritual wealth to advance the revolution according to the ideology and intent of the leader who pioneered the road of the revolution and according to the examples which are capable of remaking society and people in a revolutionary manner.

At the same time, the revolutionary tradition of the working class is the cornerstone for the inheritance and completion of the revolutionary cause, which means the revolutionary tradition is the fundamental basis on which we should depend forever during the entire historical process of inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause.

This means that only when the revolutionary cause of the working class inherits and develops the revolutionary tradition, can it win victory after victory as the leader's cause.

[Cho] Therefore, the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and people, dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, put forth the idea of fully inheriting our party's revolutionary tradition founded by the respected and beloved leader, and always profoundly heeded the work of adhering to, inheriting, and developing our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition forever, from generation to generation.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who cherishes as his lifetime mission inheriting the great leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation, excellently cultivated the revolutionary battle sites and historical sites where the great leader's achievements in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle exist—such as Mt. Paektu, Samjiyon, Pochonbo, and the Musan area—in order that they may become grand open-air museums for the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition.

[Chong] That is correct. Moreover, the dear comrade leader put forth the revolutionary slogan "Production, study, and life—all as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did." He also exercised his leadership so we might wage a vigorous struggle to effectively indoctrinate the revolutionary tradition in party members and the working people, embodying the revolutionary tradition in their work and life.

In particular, the dear comrade leader saw to it that we actively learn from the example of loyalty to the great leader as displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. At the same time, he exercised his leadership so our party's tradition of wholehearted unity can be fully displayed to strengthen in every way the unity and cohesion of the party, the revolutionary ranks, and the entire society.

[Cho] Because we have the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and people, the revolutionary tradition of our party demonstrates its vitality all the more and is fully inherited and developed.

Under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our party and people will more thoroughly adhere to our party's revolutionary tradition, and will thoroughly embody it in all fields of the revolution and construction so we may complete from generation to generation the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader.

### Production of Nonferrous Metal, Ores Increases

*SK0209151794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—The production of nonferrous metals and ores is on the increase in Korea.

According to data available, the output of nonferrous metal ores in 20 days entering August was up 25.8 percent from the same period of July .

In this period, the output of nonferrous metals increased 20 percent.

These achievements were possible because the enterprises in the mining and metal industries organised and directed production properly, tapped latent reserves to the maximum and managed and operated the equipment effectively.

## South Korea

### Reportage on Upcoming U.S.-DPRK Experts Talks

#### North Seeks Peace Agreement

*SK0309043394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea has decided to replace the existing Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement with the United States, excluding the ROK Government. North Korea will use this as a new bargaining chip in its talks with the United States next weekend. Correspondent Yi Tong-sik will report this from Beijing.

[Begin Yi recording] North Korea has succeeded in separating the issue of the light-water reactor from the one of establishing diplomatic relations with the United States. As part of bringing about the establishment of diplomatic relations, North Korea is strongly pursuing a peace agreement exclusively [tandok] with the United States. This was stated by a diplomatic source in Beijing.

The source said that North Korea's intention is based upon its calculation that it could justify holding direct negotiations on the cease-fire on the Korean peninsula, if China separated itself from the parties concerned—the United States, North Korea, and China. To this end, Song Ho-kyong, North Korea's first special government envoy, called upon China to withdraw its delegation from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC].

Even though it quietly accepted North Korea's request, China used the term "summons for the moment," not a complete withdrawal, because it is conscious of the ROK and the United States. Regardless of the means, China approved North Korea's idea of concluding a peace agreement with the United States by deciding to withdraw its delegation from the MAC. Therefore, Kim Chong-il has secured a new bargaining chip at the talks with the United States, to be held in Pyongyang on 10 September, to establish liaison offices.

Those in Beijing's diplomatic circles speculated that by making the most of the fact that the ROK is not a party to the Armistice Agreement, North Korea is strongly pursuing direct negotiations with the United States to the exclusion of the ROK. They analyzed that this is the first bargaining chip of Kim Chong-il's diplomacy. [end recording]

#### Light Water Reactor Issue Analyzed

*SK0409103994 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Sep 94 p 2*

[Article by So Yang-won]

[Text] Light water reactors are becoming a hot issue again with the approaching DPRK-U.S. expert-level meetings scheduled to be held in Pyongyang and Berlin on 10 September. Despite the ROK Government repeatedly insisting on the use of a South Korean-type, there has been confusion over the selection of the type of light water reactor to be used, and recently even a German-type has been discussed.

On 3 September, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN carried dispatches from Washington and New York respectively, reporting "German-type light water reactors are emerging as the third option to be built in the DPRK instead of the ROK or Russian-type." NHK carried a similar report. Newspapers and broadcast stations postulated that the German-type is being considered because the DPRK continuously objects to the ROK-type, and the United States would have difficulty in raising funds for a Russian-type. Mentioning that Robert Gallucci, chief U.S. delegate to the DPRK-U.S. high-level talks and assistant secretary of state, is scheduled to visit the ROK and Japan on 12 September, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported: "One of the purposes of his visit is to tap the two countries' stances on using a light water reactor from a third country."

Prior to this, Russia stated through Moscow Radio and ITAR-TASS that "the DPRK eagerly wants a Russian-type light water reactor, and Russia is prepared to do its utmost to provide the DPRK with technical and economic assistance." In the meantime, the DPRK recently claimed through Pyongyang Radio: "An ROK-type light water reactor is absolutely out of the question and was never an option from the start."

Under such circumstances, the ROK Government held a Unification and Security Policy Coordinating meeting on the morning of 3 September, reiterating its support for the construction of a light water reactor is possible only if the DPRK accepts special inspections and allows an ROK-type reactor to be used. The government reportedly will convey its stance through Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu when he visits Washington on 5 September.

There are two major objectives to the competition among the powers over the light water reactor. One is the enormous economic value. Two 1,000-megawatt reactors are estimated to cost 3.2 billion won [one dollar equals 803 won], enough to be coveted. Russia's proposal to the DPRK and Japan's behind-the-scene contacts with the North are believed to be connected with the enormous value of the project.

Another reason is that winning the project might provide the vested right to preoccupy North Korea's potential markets. It requires a minimum of seven to 10 years to build a light water reactor. Once having obtained the vested right, natural contacts with the DPRK might lead to the penetration of the DPRK's potential markets, including light industry.

At any rate, the light water reactor issue will inevitably cause fierce competition and lobbying. It is noteworthy how effective the ROK Government's assertions will be. The situation is difficult for the ROK Government because the United States might accept a third option other than using an ROK-type reactor as a result of behind- the-scene deals with the DPRK.

## Conditions on Reactor for DPRK

*SK0509033494 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 Sep 94 p 1*

[Report by Ko Tae-song]

[Text] It was learned on 4 September that the government will convey to the U.S. side its position that the light-water reactor and alternative energy, which it would give as aid to North Korea on the assumption that the nuclear issue is solved, should be used solely for civilian objectives and not be diverted for military purposes.

The government will convey such a position to the U.S. side through Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who will visit the United States on 5 September. The government will strongly call upon [kangnyokhui yogu] the United States to see to it that a definite guarantee is provided—at the second meeting of the third round of high-level North-U.S. talks—that the electricity generated from the light-water reactor is used solely for civilian purposes.

In this regard, a government official said: "It would be inconceivable if the electricity generated from the light-water reactor was used to manufacture weapons, which could turn South Korea into a sea of fire. Accordingly, before we assist North Korea with a light-water reactor, it is necessary to secure a guarantee on this point. My understanding is that the U.S. side also understands this."

The government is also planning to ask for a clear-cut explanation from the U.S. side about some news reports that North Korea and the United States are considering a German-type light-water reactor for North Korea.

Taking note of the fact that the main source of the report about "the consideration of a German-type light-water reactor" is the Japanese side, the government believes that it cannot rule out the possibility that Japan would change its stance in supporting a ROK-type light-water reactor, being aware of its influence on North Korea. Therefore, the government has begun mapping out countermeasures against this.

In this regard, the government official concerned said: "Japan has not yet made clear its official stance on this. There is a need to clearly confirm Japan's stance before Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state of the United States, visits the ROK and Japan on 12 September."

## Foreign Minister Departs for U.S.

*SK0509055594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu departed for Washington Monday to discuss ways to stay in tune with the United States in handling the North Korean nuclear issue at expert- and high-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Minister Han will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher Wednesday to discuss a broad range of issues concerning the North Korean nuclear dispute, the spokesman said.

Among them are the resumption of talks on a Seoul-Pyongyang summit, ways to guarantee the transparency of the North's nuclear activities including special inspections of its atomic facilities, financial assistance for the building of light-water nuclear reactors and China's withdrawal from the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC).

Han will also talk to National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political affairs, and other U.S. Government officials in charge of the North Korean nuclear issue, the spokesman said.

Moreover, the foreign minister is making arrangements to meet with U.S. President Bill Clinton during his stay in Washington, he said. He will convey to the United States the concerns of the people and government of South Korea over the rapid improvement in relations between Washington and Pyongyang, in contrast to the stalemate in inter-Korean relations after Kim Il-song's death, said the spokesman.

Han is expected to stress that it is desirable for Washington to maintain a balance in inter-Korean relations in pursuing better ties with Pyongyang.

The minister will also reiterate the Seoul government's position that it would not provide any financial assistance to help build the North's light-water nuclear reactors unless the reactors were South Korean models, according to the spokesman.

Han will express the Seoul government's stance that the Armistice Agreement remains in effect despite China's decision to withdraw from the Korean Military Armistice Commission, while demanding that the issue of signing a peace treaty between Washington and Pyongyang not be discussed when the third round of Washington-Pyongyang high-level talks resumes Sept.23, according to the spokesman.

However, Han is expected to take a flexible stance on such matters as linking an exchange of liaison offices between Pyongyang and Washington with the resumption of inter-Korean talks.

## To Discuss U.S.-DPRK Ties

*SK0609013494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Washington, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu begins a series of meetings with U.S. officials Tuesday to harmonize their stands in dealing with the North Korean nuclear dispute.

Han kicks off his four-day working visit with those directly involved in the issue. He is meeting Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci and his Deputy Tom Hubbard, both members of the nuclear negotiating team with North Korea, and U.S. Ambassador to Seoul James Laney over breakfast.

He plans to talk with Secretary of State Warren Christopher on Wednesday, the key meeting of his trip. He hopes to meet National Security Advisor Anthony Lake and President Bill Clinton on Thursday but no schedule has been set.

The South Korean foreign minister's trip to Washington comes just days before North Korea and the United States engage in expert-level group discussions in Berlin from Sept. 10. Pyongyang and Washington resume high-level nuclear negotiations Sept. 23.

Han and the American officials will be laying out their terms before the talks with North Korea, with the foreign minister reiterating Seoul's stance on each of the issues including transparency in Pyongyang's past nuclear activities, its conversion to light-water reactors, development of Pyongyang-Washington relations, and China's recall of its representatives from the Korean Armistice Commission.

South Korean officials said Han will explain concerns back home that North Korea-U.S. relations are progressing too far ahead of inter-Korean ties.

He is expected to stress the importance of inspections to determine North Korea's past nuclear activities and assert that South Korea must provide its light-water reactor model to North Korea or else cannot finance the project.

He will also emphasize that despite China's recall of its delegates to the Armistice Commission, the truce pact remains valid.

## U.S. Attitude Toward DPRK Assessed

*SK0409041094 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 4 Sep 94 p 4*

[Report by New York-based correspondent Na Yun-to from the "Correspondent Corner" column: "The Clinton Administration's Diplomacy Is Being Dragged by Pyongyang"]

[Text] Voices criticizing the Clinton administration's overall attitude on negotiations with North Korea have been heightened a week before expert-level talks between North Korea and the United States are held on the establishment of liaison offices and the transfer of light-water reactors in Pyongyang and Berlin on 10 September.

The upcoming talks are aimed at having working-level officials from both sides discuss in advance the procedural matters related to North Korea-U.S. high-level talks to be resumed in Geneva on 23 September. Those who have watched the course of negotiations between the two countries over the past 18 months, however, are expressing concerns, instead of expectations.

Obviously, having sensed such concerns, the White House has launched a propaganda campaign in a bid to prevent an exaggerated interpretation of the talks. Dee Dee Myers, White House spokeswoman who accompanied President Clinton on his vacation and is staying in a summer house in Edgar Town, Massachusetts, emphasized in the 1 September briefing that the expert-level talks have no diplomatic significance. Beautiful spokeswoman Myers, who celebrated her 33d birthday that day, said in a resolute voice that "the contact does not mean even a step of progress but is merely a venue to discuss technical matters," and repeatedly stressed that "this contact is a different issue from establishing official, diplomatic relations with North Korea."

Even if the contact is no more than a "dialogue for technical matters," as positively emphasized by the White House, it is true, however, that its symbolic significance is indeed great. The fact that U.S. diplomats will make an official visit to North Korea for the first time in over 40 years is itself big news, and discussion of procedural matters to liquidate past hostile relations is an enormous event, which could not be imagined even a few months ago. Aside from whether upcoming expert-level talks are to discuss technical matters or diplomatic issues, what becomes an issue is that the U.S. attitude in dealing with North Korea up to the present has been excessively generous. [chinachige kwandae hada]

James Lilley, former U.S. ambassador to the ROK, discontentedly said that the Clinton administration's North Korean policy is moving according to Pyongyang's pace. He pointed out that "North Korea is keenly aware of what it lacks and what it wants, namely survival by maintaining nuclear weapons and obtaining assistance in trade, investment, and so forth. Therefore, North Korea will surely attain victory in the first, second, and third rounds throughout."

The greatest subjects of conversation in the discussions among scholars in political studies, attending a large-scale annual meeting of scholars of the world at New York's Hilton Hotel, were the Clinton administration's policies toward Cuba and North Korea.

"What is the reason for Clinton, who has been strong toward Castro and Husayn, to be generous toward Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il?" "Clinton's policies are dominated by Jewish lobbyists trying to block nuclear weapons development by North Korea, the nation exporting the largest quantity of weapons to the Arab sphere," and the like.

It is true that even if expert-level talks are held satisfactorily from 10 September, the prospect for high-level talks, which will resume in Geneva beginning 23 September, is unclear unless North Korea accepts special inspections. Nevertheless, it is likely that as more time passes, North Korea will gain more benefits.

### Security Policy Council Meets

*SK0309032694 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] This morning, the government held a Unification-National Security Policy Coordination Council meeting chaired by Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister of national unification, during which it fine-tuned its position regarding the experts talks between the United States and North Korea, which will be held on 10 September, and North Korea's insistence [kongse] that the United States conclude a peace agreement.

In connection with the question of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], which has become an issue as a result of China's decision to withdraw its delegation from the MAC, the government reaffirmed in today's meeting the spirit of the existing South-North Basic Agreement in that the present Armistice Agreement can be replaced with a peace agreement through an agreement between the South and North, when a peace status is achieved on the basis of building up complete military trust between the South and North.

In particular, the government decided to make more clear the cooperative system between the ROK and the United States in view of the fact that in the upcoming experts talks, North Korea would bring up the question of a peace agreement with the United States to the exclusion of the ROK. At the same time, the government reaffirmed the principle that it is desirable to see an improvement of relations between the United States and North Korea—including the establishment of liaison offices in Washington and Pyongyang—proceed in step with the progress, in whatever form, of the relations between the South and North. To this end, the government decided to continue pursuing, through the U.S.-North experts talks, the point that the transparency of North Korea's past, present, and future nuclear activities should be guaranteed after substantial measures, including special inspections of the two unreported facilities of North Korea, are taken.

Although North Korea recently rejected a ROK-type light-water reactor and a German-type light-water reactor is being mentioned, the government made it clear that the ROK would be able to participate in the support project only if a ROK-type reactor is adopted.

The government decided to convey such a stance to the highest- ranking circles [choe kowichung] of the United States and ask for their cooperation through Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who will visit the United States on 5 September.

### Adopts 'Flexible Position'

*SK0409054494 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 94 p 1*

[Text] It was learned on 3 September that the government decided to adopt a flexible position [sinchukjokin ipjang] to the effect that North Korea and the U.S. liaison offices can be opened even if the transparency of North Korea's past nuclear activities is not guaranteed through special inspections.

It has also been learned that the government has made a policy of not establishing the South-North dialogue as a precondition to the exchange of liaison officials between North Korea and the United States prior to the establishment of liaison offices.

This is noteworthy because this government position is different from its previous stance on preconditions—a guarantee of the transparency of North Korea's past nuclear activities and the resumption of the South-North dialogue—to the improvement of relations between the North and the United States.

The government fine-tuned its position in this manner in a Unification-National Security Policy Coordination Council meeting held on 3 September. It decided to convey its flexible stance to the U.S. Government through Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who will visit the United States on 5 September.

Minister Han, however, is expected to convey the government's position that the South-North dialogue for the implementation of the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula should be resumed by all means [pandusi] in tandem with the opening of the North Korea and U.S. liaison offices.

At the same time, Minister Han is scheduled to strongly demand [kangnyokhui yogu] that a ROK-type light-water reactor should be accepted by all means, and that the United States side should not accept North Korea's request for the conclusion of a peace agreement.

One concerned government official said: "Under the circumstances in which North Korea is strongly rejecting special inspections and the South-North dialogue, if we insist only upon our position, there will be no room for negotiations, and therefore, this can serve as an obstacle for the settlement of the nuclear issue."

He added: "If we can succeed in having a ROK-type light-water reactor accepted and drive a wedge in North Korea's offensives concerning a peace agreement by making a concession about this issue, it will not be a loss from the standpoint of the strategy for negotiations."

## More on Seoul's Flexibility

*SK0509022094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is studying plans to apply flexibly the principle of linking improvement in U.S.-North Korean relations to better inter-Korean ties until the nuclear standoff with Pyongyang is settled.

Under the scheme, the government will consider the ongoing U.S.- North Korea talks as having two separate aspects—nuclear and political—allowing it to seek an early settlement of the nuclear issue by dealing flexibly with the talks' political aspect.

Accordingly, the government will not set the resumption of inter- Korean dialogue as a precondition for an exchange of liaison offices between Washington and Pyongyang, but will demand that the nuclear issue be resolved completely before any such exchange.

When the nuclear debate enters the final stage of settlement and when Washington and Pyongyang start discussing political issues, such as diplomatic normalization, the government will stick to the principle of simultaneous improvement in U.S.-North Korean and inter-Korean relations.

An official said Sunday that the U.S.-North Korean normalization talks have two aspects, nuclear and political, in view of the nature of the discussions. It is thus desirable, he added, to apply flexibly the policy of linking progress in U.S.-North Korean relations to headway in inter-Korean ties. "We cannot rule out the possibility that until the North Korean nuclear issue reaches the final stage of settlement, U.S.-North Korean relations will improve at a faster pace, which is acceptable to us, than inter-Korean relations," he remarked. "By pursuing this policy, we'll not play into the hands of the North Koreans who want to exclude us from their talks with the Americans, but help the North Koreans resolve the nuclear issue as soon as possible so that they will join the international community," he stressed.

The official added, "When the nuclear debate is sufficiently settled as to pave the way for Washington and Pyongyang to start a full-dress discussion of political issues, including normalized relations, the improvement of inter-Korean relations must come before or simultaneously with that of U.S.-North Korean relations."

He predicted that when Washington and Pyongyang begin political talks, North Korea will be compelled to pursue better relations with South Korea.

## Journalist in DPRK To Report Talks

*SK0609090094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—A correspondent from the Seoul-based HANGYORE SINMUN flew into North Korea via Beijing on Tuesday to report on conditions in the communist state, the newspaper said.

In a press release, the daily said its Washington correspondent, Chong Yon-chu, 48, arrived in Pyongyang at 3:25 p.m. Tuesday aboard a (North) Korean Airways flight.

Chong will be covering a North Korea-U.S. expert-level meeting opening in Pyongyang on Sept. 10 and reporting on conditions in North Korea after the death of Kim Il-song, it said.

"We have sent our correspondent to North Korea out of a need for on-the-spot press coverage that can quench the thirst for objective information on North Korea," the press release said.

"This is a time that requires, more than ever before, accurate information on the reality and future prospects of North Korea following the death of Kim Il-song."

The newspaper said Chong notified the South Korean Consulate General in Washington on Sept. 1 of his planned visit to the North under the law on South-North exchanges and cooperation.

He obtained a visa from the North Korean Embassy in Beijing on Monday. "Chong will try to report the North Korean reality as accurately as possible," the daily said.

This is the first time a South Korean journalist has visited North Korea since the death of Kim Il-song.

### Dailies Surveyed on U.S.-DPRK Talks

*SK0209131594*

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports, articles, and editorials carried in Seoul vernacular newspapers on 2 September regarding the DPRK-U.S. expert-level talks to be held in Pyongyang and Berlin.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article by reporter Hong Sok-chun entitled "Measures for U.S.-North Korea Expert-Level Talks." Noting the ROK's government's concern over the agreement to hold such talks in Pyongyang on 10 September to discuss the establishment of a liaison office in Pyongyang and Washington, the article states that the government seems to be overwhelmed with "tension" as a result of being forced to watch "U.S.-DPRK relations rapidly advance toward normalization" through the closed window of North-South dialogue.

The article states the DPRK is now able to boisterously propagandize that the "U.S. imperialists" will visit Pyongyang to improve relations with North Korea, while "technically" disposing in Berlin of the issue of the nuclear fuel rods—which the ROK and the United States are most concerned about—in package negotiations that will also deal with support for light-water reactors and alternate energy. Pointing out that "Kim Chong-il is trying to use normalization of U.S.-DPRK relations as a specific remedy to stabilize his power," the article states North Korea regards the ROK as "an imaginary enemy that hinders the normalization of U.S.-DPRK relations and is nothing more than a thorn in its eye." The article adds: "There is a clear difference of opinion among relevant government officials as to the need to give priority to North-South dialogue at this point." However, most officials are worried about North Korea's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK following the normalization of U.S.-North Korea relations, and about a possibility of the United States "slackening the reigns" against North Korea.

The article continues by saying the government is agonizing over the fact that when North Korea and the United States actually establish liaison offices, the essential issue will undoubtedly be raised about whether the ROK should tolerate the United States' "equidistance diplomacy toward North and South Korea as well as its two Koreas policy." This being the case, some government officials urge "making a breakthrough in North-South dialogue before such an issue can be raised, even if it involves some risks." Moderate figures in the Foreign Ministry refute that "emphasis on North-South dialogue at this point is premature." The article concludes by writing that with such differences in opinion among government officials, it is doubtful whether the government's nuclear policy will gain practical interest.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Washington-based correspondent Nam Chan-sun entitled "Significance and Prospects of Expert-Level Talks." The article states that, from the U.S. viewpoint, expert-level talks have more significance as "incidental means for a solution to the nuclear problem," but North Korea regards the talks themselves "as an important objective." With such delicate differences in positions, the DPRK the United States failed to reach an agreement on the schedule of Washington talks for establishing a liaison office. The article points out there are two different trends within the United States regarding North Korea's nuclear issue: one demands North Korea's past transparency and abandonment of future nuclear development program; the other maintains that only if North Korea declares the suspension of its present and future nuclear development, although not ensuring its past transparency, will a liaison office be established. The article adds that the official visit of a U.S. Government delegation to North Korea has "enormous diplomatic significance" because in the past the United States refused ordinary dialogue with North Korea, except for special issues such as the nuclear issue, defining the DPEK as a terrorist state, a hostile nation, and a rogue. Thus, regardless of the results of the expert-level talks on 10 September, "North Korea's diplomatic position will be upgraded while the ROK-U.S. cooperative system may possibly be enveloped in an abnormal air."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Washington-based correspondent Yi Sang-sok entitled "The Background of Separate North Korea-U.S. Talks in Pyongyang and Berlin." Explaining agenda items to be discussed during the Pyongyang expert-level talks, the article notes that regardless of their results, the talks are a historic event because they are "the first step toward establishing overall diplomatic relations between the two countries." The article points out that despite the ROK Government's strong opposition, the United States is adhering to the so-called "roll-back policy" which freezes North Korea's nuclear development at its present level and intends to resolve the issue of its past nuclear development later; such a position is causing friction with the

ROK. The article states that in following Congressional elections this fall, the Clinton administration will be pressured by the Democratic Party for an early resolution to North Korea's nuclear problem through bilateral negotiations, showing no sensitivity to Seoul's reaction. The article concludes by stating that "diplomatic tensions between the ROK and the United States surrounding special inspections of the DPRK, the South's support for light-water reactors, and the like will be heightened for the time being in proportion to progress in DPRK-U.S. negotiations."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Yi Pyong-kwang entitled "The Government Position Toward 'DPRK-U.S. Expert-Level Talks.'" Noting our government's concern over the DPRK-U.S. agreement to hold expert-level talks because it accepts North Korea's demands more than had been anticipated, the article states the DPRK succeeded in refusing to discuss the issue of the nuclear fuel rods in the talks in Pyongyang, and instead is holding discussions to establish a liaison office. However, a relevant government official stated: "The United States made a great concession to scheduling these talks because it does not attach special importance to these talks." On the other hand, the article notes that many are worried about the possibility the DPRK may drag the United States away from negotiations to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue.

The pro-government daily SEOUL SINMUN publishes on page 3 a 1,100-word editorial entitled "Our Hope for U.S.-North Korea Talks." Noting that the DPRK-U.S. agreement on talks is an affirmative and fortunate development of the situation, the editorial states the DPRK proposal to designate the talk venue reveals its intent to gain maximum effect in improving relations with the United States while keeping its nuclear program as secret as possible. The editorial points out that North Korea will attempt not only to exclude South Korea to the greatest extent possible in the course of its negotiations with the United States, but will also disrupt ROK-U.S. relations. The editorial expresses regret over the discontent shown by the U.S. Government toward our government's firm position regarding special inspections and the ROK-model light-water reactor issue. The editorial also points out that the U.S. attitude toward negotiations with the DPRK shows the United States is being dragged into North Korea's strategy, and thus is the cause of anxiety and doubt. The paper stresses the position that when North Korea's nuclear past is clarified, only then can the ROK support light-water reactors; once the ROK decides to offer such support, Seoul should have the right to speak. The editorial also emphasizes that the Clinton administration's "special political aims"—including preparations for November's interim elections—should not be involved in the negotiations for a solution to North Korea's nuclear issue and for an improvement in relations with the DPRK. The editorial concludes by urging North Korea to keenly realize that if it attempts to exclude the ROK, then improvement in its relations with the United States and Japan, economic support including foodstuffs and energy, and success in opening up and reform cannot be attained.

The left-leaning daily HANGYORE SINMUN carries on page 3 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "We Should Resolve National Tasks by Supporting DPRK-U.S. Talks." The editorial notes that the ROK Government's reaction to the DPRK-U.S. talks has triggered "repulsion" from both sides. Although the DPRK and the United States are taking reasonable steps in accordance with the agreement reached during the first session of the third round of talks, the editorial points out: "It is not easy to assess what impact the hardline assertions raised by the ROK will give to the progress of the talks." The editorial also stresses that if North Korea's nuclear past is examined through implementation of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord and the like, there is no need to adhere to "its formula." Since the United States explained that prior consultations were made with the ROK regarding the "speed in establishing U.S.-DPRK diplomatic relations," the ROK can hardly convince the people when it claims disadvantages are caused by the rapid establishment of DPRK-U.S. diplomatic relations.

The editorial concludes by ststing success in the DPRK-U.S. talks, even though the South Korean Government is not participating, will be a "precious milestone in peacefully resolving the difficult problems on the Korean peninsula." The editorial calls on the government "to broad-mindedly realize the significance of these talks, and not to make an error by adhering to insignificant issues."

### Paper Cited on Gallucci's Upcoming Visits

*SK0309011494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state, will visit South Korea and Japan from Sept. 12 to adjust the three nations' policies on international support for providing light-water reactors to North Korea, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported from Washington Saturday.

The economic daily quoted a U.S. Government official as saying that Gallucci will consult with South Korean and Japanese officials about which country should provide the light-water reactor technology or funding for North Korea.

Gallucci's mission is to decide these countries' roles before the second meeting of the third round of high-level talks with North Korea opens Sept. 23 in Geneva, the official said.

The paper predicted that Gallucci will concentrate on measures to deal with North Korea's refusal to accept South Korean-style light- water reactors.

Washington has tried to work out an agreement with Pyongyang on the reactor details, but North Korea has declined to accept the South Korean technology, according to the paper.

Therefore, the United States is approaching the issue with a flexible attitude, the daily said.

### U.S., DPRK To Discuss Repatriation of Remains

*SK0509044794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0439 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—Pyongyang and Washington will hold three days of talks starting Tuesday at the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss repatriation of the remains of 14 American soldiers missing during the Korean war, a Unification Board [UB] spokesman said Monday.

The two sides are expected to focus on the payment of expenses for the excavation and repatriation of the remains during the talks, said the spokesman.

The U.S. side reportedly wants to pay 2,000-3,000 dollars for each set of remains while Pyongyang is demanding that Washington pay 30,000 dollars apiece. The remains of 149 U.S. soldiers missing during the Korean war have so far been repatriated to the United States, according to the spokesman.

### DPRK To Return Remains 13 Sep

*SK0609082694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The United Nations Command (UNC) announced Tuesday that the remains of 14 U.S. soldiers killed in the 1950-53 Korean war will be returned Sept. 13 by North Korea.

The North Koreans agreed to hand over the remains at a meeting of the co-chairmen of the working-level remains return team held Friday at the truce village of Panmunjom, according to the command.

North Korea is said to have thus far repatriated 190 sets of remains of U.S. solders.

### U.S., Israel To Curb DPRK Missile Exports

*SK0609044694 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 94 p 1*

[By correspondent Yi Sang-sok from Washington]

[Text] It was learned on 4 September (Washington time) that recently in Washington, the United States and Israel discussed North Korea's weapons exports to the Middle East and agreed to make joint efforts to prevent North Korea from exporting the Nodong Nos. 1 and 2 missiles, North Korea's newly-developed long-range missiles, to Iran.

U.S. Administration sources stated that Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci and Eytan Bentzur, deputy chief of a bureau of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, extensively discussed North Korea's exports of the Nodong missiles to Iran.

An official well versed in the U.S.-Israel talks said: "During the talks, Israel strongly asked the United States to convey to North Korea, during the U.S.-North Korea talks, Israel's concern about the high possibility that North Korea will export the improved models of missiles to Iran." He also said: "I have learned Israel asked the United States to ensure that if North Korea and the United States agree to exchange liaison offices, Israel will improve relations with North Korea on a similar level."

Relevant U.S. Government officials said Iran had been negotiating with North Korea since last year to purchase Nodong Nos. 1 and 2 missiles or technology for manufacturing those models and that Libya and some other Middle East countries had hoped to purchase Nodong missiles.

### Kim Tae-chung Interviewed on DPRK Issues

*SK0409144494 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 94 p 5*

[Interview with Kim Tae-chung, president of the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation and former presidential candidate, by Mun Chang-kuk, editor of CHUNGANG ILBO's Political Department, at the Sogyo Hotel in Seoul on 2 September; composed by reporters Kim Hyon-chong and Pak Sung-hui—first paragraph is CHUNGANG ILBO introduction]

[Text] Maybe we still miss something about him. Public interest in Kim Tae-chung, president of the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation, does not wane. Although he decided to retire from politics, and now calls himself a "specialist on reunification issues," he is not a variable but a constant in our politics. A political equation without him cannot derive a correct answer. Kim is scheduled to visit the United States on 17 September. He accurately predicted that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter would visit North Korea; Kim will meet with Carter, who is likely to revisit the North. Naturally, the meeting is gaining much interest at a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks are developing at the same time North-South relations are reaching a critical stage.

[Mun Chang-kuk] Thank you for granting your first interview with a central paper since you announced your retirement from politics. My first question is about reunification. How do you see the internal affairs of the DPRK follwoing the death of Kim Il-song, including the power succession of Kim Chong-il?

[Kim Tae-chung] There will be no problem with Secretary Kim Chong-il's power succession. Judging from various moves, succession is on the right track. Kim Chong-il's men are everywhere, including the military. However, the next two to three years is most critical for the Kim Chong-il system. First, Kim's health is a variable; second, he has to show his leadership as the number-one man.

[Mun] I understand you appraised the recent DPRK-U.S. agreement as "a second liberation." How do you see the future of the DPRK-U.S. talks as regards the nuclear issue?

[Kim] From a macro point of view, the nuclear issue will be resolved; it is bound to be resolved. Naturally, pending issues between the South and North will also be resolved. Whether or not Kim Chong-il maintains power depends on the United States. In order for the DPRK to last, it has to avoid international isolation, receive foreign economic assistance, and be guaranteed security in external relations. Only the United States can provide this.

[Mun] Some think because the DPRK is such a closed society, an opening-up policy would eventually bring about the collapse of the system. What is your opinion?

[Kim] Unlike the PRC, the DPRK is a small country. It will try to avoid disaster by designating a limited number of special open zones. However, full-scale opening up is inevitable for a market economy. Once the DPRK is economically opened up, it will expand to the entire country. A plural-party system will be inevitable once there is a middle class; a single-party dictatorship will be difficult to maintain once there are classes other than the workers. If the DPRK rejects the new system, internal conflict will eventually explode. This is the DPRK's problem.

[Mun] How do you appraise ROK-U.S. relations, especially concerning disagreement over assurances of the transparency of North Korea's past nuclear activities?

[Kim] The United States believes there are no nuclear weapons in the DPRK, thus its position is that North Korea's present and future nuclear activities are more important than past activities. Even though there is disagreement, it is not a major problem. After promising to support the construction of light water reactors and establish representative offices, the transparency of its past activities can still be verified during the implementation of the promise and the expansion of diplomatic relations.

[Mun] You recommended a tripartite meeting between U.S. President Clinton, President Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-il. What is the background of this?

[Kim] I thought it appropriate because of the reality that the current problems cannot be solved without the United States. You cannot say I recommended the meeting.

[Mun] I understand you will meet with former President Carter on 22 September when you visit the United States. Do you think President Carter will visit North Korea again? What are you going to discuss with Carter?

[Kim] I am going to the United States for a couple of preengagements, including a speech at the Heritage Foundation. I will probably meet with ruling and opposition leaders of the United States and some specialists. It is true I will meet with former President Carter in Atlanta. I will ask Carter to convey two points to Secretary Kim Chong-il if he visits Pyongyang again: first, to clearly verify the North's past nuclear activities; second, to place top priority on North-South relations. If Kim Chong-il intends to improve relations only with the United States, then DPRK-U.S. relations will not develop well.

[Mun] Many are surprised by your intelligence collecting abilities concerning North Korean affairs, including DPRK-U.S. relations. How do you obtain such information?

[Kim] Because of those abilities, people call my foundation the Asia-Pacific Divination Foundation. The most important informational source is newspapers. I can grasp the political direction if I read the newspapers carefully. I also have friends who work in foreign governments or who are political leaders in foreign countries. I also have an office in the United States. Above all, my correct judgment comes from the ability to look at objects correctly and to think correctly. I call the ability correct looking, correct thinking, and correct judgment.

[Mun] How do you appraise the ROK Government's reunification policy and its approach to the DPRK nuclear issue?

[Kim] The most important thing is to form a democratic common opinion; a national consensus is possible when all people understand and accept the policy. The government may present a common conclusion derived by the ruling and opposition parties following discussions on nuclear and reunification issues at the National Assembly.

[Mun] There is the opinion that reunification by absorption is the only way. President Kim Yong-sam said we have to be prepared for sudden reunification, and the government has not denied the possibility of reunification through absorption. This clearly states that the system after reunification should be based on liberal democracy. Which ideology should a reunified Korea adopt?

[Kim] President Kim talked about reunification through absorption. Reunification through absorption is not desirable. It should not and cannot be a method for reunification. Our economy could not endure reunification through absorption.

[Mun] We are the only nation still troubled by the ideology issue; history has verified the victory of liberal democracy. What do you think about Chusapa, the students who follow the chuche idea?

[Kim] Students were once the most advanced group in terms of ideology, but now they are the most outdated. They advocate anti- Americanism and the withdrawal of U.S. forces in the ROK. But what if Japan fills the military vacuum? However, the government should not deal with Chusapa by legal punishment only. Chusapa's crimes should be punished, but their ideological problems should be solved by ideology. Driven into a corner, they will call themselves martyrs, worsening the situation.

[Mun] How do you see the controversy over expressing condolences on Kim Il-song's death?

[Kim] The problem is the lawmakers did not mention that Kim Il-song was a war criminal before they raised the condolence issue. However, the ruling party should have allowed the freedom to discuss condolences; it would have been to the nation's benefit.

[Mun] Although you retired from politics, considering the present situation in the Democratic Party, lawmakers are concerned about your attitude. Is there any possibility you will return to politics?

[Kim] No, the issue remains the same as I said before.

[Mun] However, some time ago at a party gathering in Mokpo, your return to politics was hinted at when you mentioned the advanced ages of Deng Xiaoping and Adenauer. When conditions are right, will you run for the presidency?

[Kim] I probably said that because I only receive applause when I say such things. I reiterate that my previous assertion remains unchanged. I am valued because I do not engage in politics, am I not?

[Mun] Then who would you recommend as the next presidential candidate of the Democratic Party?

[Kim] I have not thought about that.

[Mun] How do you appraise President Kim Yong-sam's politics, including his reform policy?

[Kim] As a former contender and colleague, I wish President Kim well as a successful man. Military reform and real-name financial systems were positive achievements, as is the state of the economy. Of course, there are points to be criticized. However, it is good for my virtue to wish President Kim well for the country. I correct myself when I feel jealous.

### Daily Interviews DPRK Diplomat Defector

*SK0509135094 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Sep 94 p 5*

[Interview with Ko Yong-hwan, North Korean defector and former interpreter for Kim Il-song and first secretary of the North Korean Embassy in Congo, by KYONGHYANG SINMUN—place and date not given]

[Text] [KYONGHYANG SINMUN] People are most interested in Kim Chong-il's current state. What is your opinion on the power succession in North Korea?

[Ko Yong-hwan] The inauguration of the Kim Chong-il regime is merely a question of time. There are three reasons the Kim Chong-il regime has not yet been inaugurated. First, there are problems in reorganizing the power structure, including the party Central Committee organizations and the State Security Department [kukka powibu] and assigning important posts. For example, how to deal with O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, who is too old to have good judgment and to work, is a problem. Anyway, many officials at important posts will be replaced. Second, in a social psychological aspect, Kim Chong-il is waiting for the proper atmosphere for his election [chudae], being aware of the possibility that people will react to his succession to power in a short time after his father's death. Last, Kim Chong-il's health problems are a reason for the delay in his power succession. However, this is a minor factor.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] What is Kim Chong-il's actual health condition?

[Ko Yong-hwan] He is a heavy smoker and drinker and spends much energy on wild things [ongttunghan te], escaping from his routine life. When I was in North Korea, I heard the rumor many times that Kim Chong-il's liver and heart were in bad condition. It is true that he is not in good health. However, this will not disrupt his power succession unless he becomes paralyzed on one side.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] People were surprised at the report of the distribution of "Down-with Kim Chong-il" leaflets in the diplomatic compound in Pyongyang.

[Ko Yong-hwan] The diplomatic compound is called the district of embassies in North Korea. Plain-clothes police are deployed at every corner of every building in this district. Ordinary people usually avoid passing through this area so as not to arouse unnecessary suspicion because police give pedestrians anxiety by asking: "Why are you here?" I guess, accordingly, the leaflets were scattered by a high-level official or, at least, a benefited person.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] Is it possible that such leaflets were found in such a completely controlled society as North Korea?

[Ko Yong-hwan] That was not the first leaflet incident in North Korea. Around mid-February 1988, dozens of leaflets saying "Kim Chong-il's cultural and art policy is criticized" were distributed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for which I was working. An analysis of all the ministry employees' handwriting was done as each employee arrived at the office. I never heard whether the authorities ever caught the criminal. If the criminal had been caught, we would have heard about it. Such a leaflet incident takes place once or twice a year.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] You said a handwriting analysis was done. Were those leaflets handwritten? The ones recently distributed were reportedly printed.

[Ko Yong-hwan] Those leaflets found in the Foreign Ministry were mimeographs of a handwritten original. I do not know about printing technology, which I think, however, is not so difficult, in light of the fact that forged ration coupons, which are more valuable than money, were found to be printed and distributed.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] Is North Korean society that loose?

[Ko Yong-hwan] People were under close surveillance until the 1970's. For instance, a person who had complained that a shop did not have toothpaste was taken to a camp for political prisoners. Toward the mid-1980's, however, it became impossible to arrest all complainers since irregularities and corruption prevailed in all domains. There were too many complainers to arrest. In the late-1980's, authorities could not even arrest a man who watched an advertisement on television: "Beer is falling like a waterfall," and said: "What a lie it is. It has been so long since I drank beer." The State Security Department officials said that they could arrest such complainers as this man if there was a small number, and that since it was impossible to take all complainers due to their increasing number, they were inevitably arresting only selected complainers. The society loosened as the economic situation became difficult.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] Do you think there has been any change in the group of people close to Kim Chong-il since you defected to the South?

[Ko Yong-hwan] Almost not at all. There are two factions supporting Kim Chong-il in the core of power. One is the orthodox group, including Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Secretaries Kye Ung-tae and Chon Pyong-ho, who follow Kim Chong-il absolutely and are even willing to echo, "The wall is a door," if Kim Chong-il said so. The other group includes Kim Yong-nam, secretary in charge of South Korean policies; former Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon; and Secretary Hyon Chun-kuk who are fond of drinking and playing. While I worked for the Foreign Ministry, I have never heard that Kim Chong-il drank with any of the Kye Ung-tae group, but often heard that he always went hunting and played poker with the Kim Yong-sun group. Chang Song-taek, the husband of Kim Chong-il's sister, belongs to the latter group and is the most trusted by Kim Chong-il. He is regarded as the firm second man.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] Chang Song-taek's official rank does not indicate his status, does it?

[Ko Yong-hwan] In fact, official ranks are meaningless in North Korea. Those who are close to Kim Chong-il and are assigned to important positions have actual power. For example, people ignore instructions from Vice President Pak Song-chol who ranks No. 5, while they follow those from the vice director of a party department whose rank is far lower than Pak's.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] During the recent North Korean-U.S. talks in Geneva, North Korea gave the impression that it had really changed. However, its current harsh rhetoric against the South makes me believe the impression was wrong. I think you know well about it because you worked for the Foreign Ministry.

[Ko Yong-hwan] It was a wrong judgment out of misunderstanding North Korea's primary goal at the talks. The main purpose was to eliminate threats to its security, not to solve economic problems. A series of U.S. media reports, such as "Yongbyon can be hit" and "The presidential palace can be destroyed with a cruise missile," posed a serious threat to the North Korean people. North Korea showed an attitude as if it would not hesitate in bringing about a war, mentioning the "sea of fire." However, communists never bring about a war they are unlikely to win. North Korea reached an agreement with the United States out of the desire to prevent war. It tried to make its economic needs met by the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan. However, because the United States is deterring [cheo] this, North Korea decided to improve relations with the United States first. It is not that North Korea's diplomatic policy has changed.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] How do you think the ROK-type light-water reactor issue will develop?

[Ko Yong-hwan] North Korea will carry out its intention to accept a Russian-type reactor by any means. A large number of people and soldiers were mobilized for building thermal and hydroelectric power plants in Taechon and Pukchang. Suppose thousands of ROK people enter North Korea to build an ROK-type light-water reactor. This means the end of the North Korean regime. No matter how serious North Korea's power problems are, North Korea will never take the ROK-type reactor in return for encountering threats to its system.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] How many times have you seen Kim Chong-il?

[Ko Yong-hwan] Four times. I saw him, for the last time, at the VIP room of the presidential palace after a large-scale demonstration at the Kim Il-song Square on 9 September 1988, the anniversary of the founding of North Korea. About thirty people, including Politburo cadres and foreign VIPs, were in the room. When Kim Il-song stated, "As I am getting old, it is difficult for me to stand for a long time," Kim Chong-il said to his father: "You leader [suryongnim] should concern yourself about your age. I took measures for the demonstration to shortly end." At that time, Kim Chong-il smoked four Western cigarettes, (Rothman), in front of his father.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] A rumor recently circulated from Beijing that Kim Pyong-il has sought asylum in a foreign country has arisen a swell. How serious is the conflict among Kim Chong-il's relatives?

[Ko Yong-hwan] Kim Pyong-il can seek asylum abroad in case of need. Kim Chong-il will certainly strongly control his half brothers when his power is consolidated. Kim Pyong-il has been completely isolated and strictly watched. When he was the ambassador to Bulgaria, even his driver did not answer directly to him.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] North Korean media recently brought up the issue of power succession by mentioning "plotters" and "conspirators," attracting public attention. Are these words meaningful, or merely generic ones that have been used repeatedly for indoctrination?

[Ko Yong-hwan] North Korean media emphasis on that the successor has already been decided by the leader is aimed at driving a wedge in the quarrel over Kim Chong-il's qualification by borrowing his father's authority. The mentioning of "plotters" shows North Korea's intention to quell the quarrel in an ideological way through party cell organizations, rather than by purging those involved in the quarrel, whose number is large. Accordingly, the broadcasts give significant messages. However, it is unreasonable to regard these moves that there is a possibility that anti-Kim Chong-il forces will grow to be an organized group.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] Do the North Korean defectors often meet one another?

[Ko Yong-hwan] No. They can hardly meet because they are busy. Kang Myong-do, who has recently defected to the South, was my junior in graduation from Pyongyang University of Foreign Languages. It seems that there are more than 10 fellow students, including Kim Hyon-hui, here in the ROK. [laugh] However, I have not been able to meet them.

## Succession Expected for Kim Chong-il Mid-Oct

*SK0309142494 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 94 p 3*

[By reporter Chong Son-ku]

[Text] The ROK Government predicts that North Korea's official power succession will take place on or around 15 October.

A government official in charge of reunification and national security said on 3 September: "The government's extensive analysis of various developments shows that the possibility is high the DPRK will convene the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on 15 or 16 October in order to elect Kim Chong-il party general secretary and chairman of the party Central Military Commission."

This official added: "The DPRK convenes a Workers' Party congress whenever it is necessary to make major changes in its power structure or adopt major policy changes." He said: "The upcoming party congress will be convened to officially elect Kim Chong-il as the successor to Kim Il-song."

The official further stated: "Following this, the DPRK is expected to convene a Supreme People's Assembly meeting to officially elect Kim Chong-il as president." He concluded: "This will complete Kim Chong-il's power succession. The succession process will be finished by the end of November at the latest."

## North Said To Notify PRC of Kim Inauguration

*SK0509052294 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Sep 94 p 3*

[Report by correspondent Mun Il-hyon from Beijing]

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea notified Chinese authorities that a ceremony, in which Kim Chong-il would assume power, would be held after 18 October, the 100th day after the mourning period for Kim Il-song's death.

A Western reporter based in Beijing, who visited North Korea recently, disclosed: North Korea is also preparing a large-scale official function to celebrate Kim Chong-il's inauguration as the president of the state and the general secretary of the party. A large number of people are practicing a mass gymnastic game named "Sun and Star" for this occasion.

On 4 September, one high-ranking diplomatic source in Beijing said: "Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong, North Korea's special envoy, who visited China from 30 August to 3 September, met with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan. In their talks, he notified the Chinese side that Kim Chong-il's succession of power would take place 100 days after Kim Il-song's death."

He added: "In view of such a notification, it is estimated that Kim Chong-il's assumption to the posts of president of state and general secretary of the party will be realized before or after 18 October, the date of the 100th day since Kim Il-song's death."

## Analysis Shows Kim Chong-il's Power Grip 'Firm'

*SK0609082194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0809 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—Sept. 8 marks the passing of two months since the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

For some reason the later leader's son, Kim Chong-il, has yet to formally assume the posts of Workers' Party general secretary and state president, giving rise to speculation that something is wrong with him.

Recent North Korean broadcasts and other developments, however, indicate that the junior Kim is in control of the party, administration and military, and that formal procedures for his ascension to power will soon be undertaken.

In its negotiations with the United States, for instance, North Korea has persistently pursued the "South Korea exclusion strategy" designed to guarantee that its system is assured, while showing no signs of policy confusion stemming from "the absence of the top leader."

Most experts think that the younger Kim's succession to power is a lock and that he will soon be formally designated Workers' Party chief and state president.

Radio Pyongyang said Monday that Kim Chong-il, through Vice Premier Pak Song-chol who is visiting Libya as a North Korean government delegate, exchanged greetings with the presidents of Sudan and Mali, who are attending the North African nation's revolutionary festival celebrations.

The Sudanese and Mali leaders were quoted by Radio Pyongyang as saying, "His Excellency Kim Chong-il has inherited and is carrying out Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary work." They also reportedly expressed full support for North Korea's stance in the construction of socialism and struggle for national unification.

This report suggests that Kim Chong-il is virtually performing the functions of state president.

One day earlier, Radio Pyongyang reported that Cambodian king Norodom Sihanouk addressed Kim Chong-il as "supreme leader" in a telegram commemorating the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The title of "supreme leader" had been reserved exclusively for the late Kim Il-song.

It was not the first time that the younger Kim has been addressed as "supreme leader": Its significance lies in the demonstration that Kim's grip on power is firm.

On Aug. 27, a "central report meeting commemorating the 20th anniversary of the publication of Kim Il-song's great work" was held. On that occasion a government leader said, "it is an earnest and precious request left by the supreme leader to our people and the next generation that we should faithfully support Kim Chong-il's leadership."

This nails down the point that since Kim Chong-il's taking the helm as successor is the will of "great, supreme leader" Kim Il- song, nobody dares challenge the younger Kim.

In addition, some reports had it that Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong, during his visit to Beijing as a special envoy, informed Chinese leaders of the date that the junior Kim will take over as general secretary of the Workers' Party. Another report said that North Korean border guards have started wearing Kim Chong-il badges, supporting observations about the imminence of a formal transfer of power to the younger Kim.

Even the junior Kim's half-brother, Kim Pyong-il, viewed as a potential rival, recently told a group of South Korean reporters: "Nothing is wrong with Kim Chong-il's health. He will assume the state presidency as soon as the mourning period for the late President Kim Il-song ends."

As if to prop up this assertion, North Korea's official media shifted the emphasis to pledges of loyalty to Kim Chong-il by people from various walks of life in August, in contrast to their encouragement of a mourning atmosphere for his late father the previous month.

Furthermore, pertinent government officials note that the North Korean Foreign Ministry has pursued a consistent policy in its talks with the United States. This indicates that Kim Chong-il, though he has yet to assume the state presidency, is in fact in charge of the entire national administration including external policies and policy toward South Korea.

The experts forecast that Kim Chong-il may formally take the helm as early as Sept. 9, the anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or in mid-October when the 100-day morning period comes to a close.

They say it is likely that, in the event that the U.S.-North Korea high-level talks resuming in Geneva on Sept. 23 come to a successful conclusion, the North will proclaim the launching of Kim Chong-il's leadership by claiming that Washington, the archenemy of Pyongyang during Kim Il-song's lifetime, "has bowed."

Such interpretations that the junior Kim is taking his sweet time to assume power suggest that his political position is quite secure, beyond the common knowledge in the West that "the one who grasps power first is the winner."

This is not to say, however, that suspicions have been swept aside about unusual currents flowing against the rise of a Kim Chong-il leadership.

Speculation remains rampant in Beijing and Yanbian, China, that Kim has health problems. Nor have reports been quelled about conflicts between Kim Chong-il and the first revolutionary generation or new military forces.

Moreover, rumors are still floating around that a power struggle is under way between the Workers' Party Central Committee and the party Military Commission, or between the party Political Bureau and the military.

As a result, some analysts continue to maintain that differences exist between power-brokers in key party, government and military posts, serving to delay Kim Chong-il's climb to the top.

At any rate, Kim Chong-il, even if he succeeds in taking charge, may find it difficult to build a power base as strong as his late father's.

At various official events, the North Koreans have stressed "solidarity centered around the party Central Committee." Therefore, it is probable that the Kim Chong-il system will adopt "a party- oriented leadership," according to government officials.

Though he was groomed as designated heir for two decades, since Kim Il-song's death it has become apparent that while North Korea has no alternative to Kim Chong-il, the junior Kim is not endowed with the strong charisma of his father.

## DPRK Officials Cited as Denying Power Struggle

*SK0309021094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-il, son and heir-apparent of the late North Korean leader Kim Il-song, is the official state president and general secretary of the ruling Korean Workers' Party, according to an official from Pyongyang's Interest Section in Germany who was quoted by the daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Friday.

The German daily said North Korea has undertaken diplomatic activities to refute speculation that a power struggle is under way in Pyongyang.

In an article which quoted Kang Chong-mo and other North Korean officials at the North's Interest Section in Germany, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reported that Kim Chong-il has been officially performing his duties as state president and general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party, although he has not been named to fill the posts yet.

The North Korean officials explained that their countrymen's sorrow over "the great leader's" death—the greatest tragedy suffered in their history—persists and that is why Kim Chong-il has not been officially designated state president and party general secretary even though he has been groomed to assume power for over 20 years, the daily said.

The officials also said a decision on the transfer of power will be made at meetings of the Supreme People's Assembly and the party Central Committee.

The Workers' Party has set a 100-day mourning period lasting until Oct. 16 and will hold a mass rally next week to celebrate Kim Chong-il as the country's new leader, the daily quoted the North Korean diplomats as saying.

The diplomats also dismissed reports of anti-Kim Chong-il leaflets, said to have been distributed in the diplomatic quarter of Pyongyang recently, as a fabrication by the South Korean intelligence agency, according to the daily.

The North Korean diplomats denounced Seoul for trying to hamper Pyongyang-Washington high-level talks by spreading "false rumors" such as linking attempts to trade in nuclear materials recently found in Germany to North Korea.

## CHOSON ILBO Interviews Kim Pyong-il

*SK0609062294 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 94 p 2*

[Report by Ku Song-chae from Helsinki]

[Text] Kim Pyong-il, Kim Chong-il's half-brother, who is the North Korean ambassador to Finland, held an interview with Finnish journalist Marti Hutamaki [name as transliterated] on 30 August.

It was the day before Kim Pyong-il held an impromptu interview with ROK reporters at the Slovak ambassador's residence in Helsinki. Mr. Hutamaki said the two-hour interview held with Kim Pyong-il at the North Korean Embassy in Helsinki is his first interview ever with Western journalists.

Following is a summary of the interview with Kim Pyong-il provided by Mr. Hutamaki to CHOSON ILBO:

[Hutamaki] It seems that Kim Il-song's death caused great sorrow to the North Korean people, up to the degree that it seemed it was like a drama. Where were you when he died?

[Kim Pyong-il] Of course, I was at his bedside.

[Hutamaki] Is the people's hysterical sadness real?

[Kim] We do not make up such sadness. We are not in a position to influence the people's feelings. There is no falsehood in the feelings they showed at all times.

[Hutamaki] Your half-brother has not yet been officially elected as the people's leader. What is the reason for this?

[Kim] He was elected as the successor 20 years ago and the people supported his election. This is even written in the Korean encyclopedia. Holding a large-scale mass rally (for Kim Chong-il's election) during the period of mourning is not desirable. A large-scale gathering for the election will be held soon. Propaganda media slandering us are making preposterous remarks but we are sleeping comfortably everyday.

[Hutamaki] There is widespread rumor that Kim Chong-il is a heavy drinker.

[Kim] He controls his drinking very much. He drinks only at big official functions. I do not know of a time when he drank excessively. At the current time, I am worried about my smoking. I smoke too much. I learned how to smoke when attending various parties but it is very difficult to quit smoking.

[Hutamaki] Right after you took office this spring you returned to Pyongyang. Was it because Kim Il-song was sick?

[Kim] No. I had other things to take care of.

[Hutamaki] Was North Korea's situation unstable at that time? For example, were there forces that did not accept Kim Il-song's appeasement attitude toward the ROK?

[Kim] That is not so. It was of no use. In the process of deciding on our policies, anyone can give opinions and even though opinions are different we respect each other's opinions. Outside enemies are endlessly spreading distorted information regarding us. Such acts are to frustrate the reunification method through the confederal system, which is Korea's basic policy. Nevertheless, we will continue to move toward the road chosen by my father and Kim Chong-il will continue to lead us.

[Hutamaki] North Korea and the United States reached an agreement on the nuclear issue which had aggravated relations between the two countries. What is its significance?

[Kim] The United States was our enemy for a long time, but now we are preparing for a new beginning.

[Hutamaki] How will North Korea develop relations with Japan?

[Kim] Relations with Japan were ruptured because of Japan's policy which is difficult to deal with. Trade with Japan, however, has already begun among the people.

[Hutamaki] Were you sad when the East European bloc, which, like North Korea, had chosen Russia's system, collapsed?

[Kim] In the case of Bulgaria, where I was ambassador, it is clear that their standard of living is improving due to the new system. The people's welfare is what is important, regardless of any political system.

[Hutamaki] Are you worried about North Korea's economic situation?

[Kim] Our economy will improve if our industry and agriculture are developed independently and, if possible, through a self-supporting and self-sufficiency method. Korea has diverse and abundant resources. This fact is being underestimated. We can have hope. Also, if Kim Chong-il's firm leadership is not interfered with and tasks are fulfilled, the fatherland's future is bright.

[Hutamaki] Will you remain as a diplomat or do you want to return to the military?

[Kim] I will obey my government's order. I do not know what order will be given, but I am satisfied with my job as ambassador to Helsinki.

## DPRK Said To Hold 'Largest-Ever Military Exercise'

*SK0309055494 Seoul SEKYE in Korean 3 Sep 94 p 2*

[Report by Chu Tae-san]

[Text] It has been learned belatedly that the North Korean Army recently conducted the largest-ever military exercise with the participation of about 50,000 troops from three to four infantry divisions and a mechanized unit in the Yesong River area in Hwanghae Province.

Because the exercise was conducted in the Yesong River area, with terrain similar to the Imjin River area in and around Munsan County, Kyonggi Province [of the ROK], the North Korean Army's latest exercise is believed to have been an exercise aimed at launching a mock southward invasion. In this regard, it is necessary to take note of the movements of the North Korean Army.

According to a diplomatic source in Seoul on 2 September, three to four infantry divisions and a mechanized brigade stationed in Hwanghae and South Pyongan Provinces participated in the North Korean Army's latest exercise from late July to early August. The exercise focused on river-crossing operations aimed at launching a mock southward invasion.

An offensive exercise was conducted in the direction from the south side to north because the terrain in the Yesong River area is similar to the area near the Imjin River.

It was learned that the troops from each division participating in the exercise camped in this area for three nights and four days, and took turns in river-crossing operations.

The infantry and artillery, but not the Air Force, participated in the exercise. It is believed that this was so because, unlike the ROK Air Force, which gives close-range bombing support in case of the ROK Armed Forces' joint exercise, North Korean artillery takes exclusive care of giving artillery support.

This source disclosed: "ROK and U.S. intelligence authorities put out their feelers to detect the movements of the North Korean Army to find out if the exercise was a diversionary activity aimed at covering up its movement for launching a southward invasion. In view of the fact that there is no peculiarity in its movement at the present moment, we understand that this exercise was designed to demonstrate Kim Chong-il's control of the military at home and abroad."

## Daily Reviews DPRK's Weapons Capabilities

*SK0209135794 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Sep 94 p 5*

[Report by Yu Yong-won]

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 September, the National Defense College hosted an international security symposium in the auditorium of its Security Research Institute on "The North Korean Army's Special Weapons Capabilities and the Prospects for Its Development of Such Weapons."

At the symposium, Joseph Bermudez, consultant to the British military affairs monthly magazine JANE'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW, and Professor Michael Sheehan of Britain's Aberdeen University, delivered key-note presentations on "The North Korean Army's Missile Development" and "The North Korean Army's Capabilities for Chemical and Biological Warfare" respectively. The following is a gist of their presentations:

### Missile Development

Around the mid-1970's, the DPRK began to take earnest interest in the field of ballistic missiles when the PRC stopped development of the DF-61 tactical ballistic missile in 1978. North Korea began developing its own missiles in 1979.

In the early 1980's, the DPRK purchased Soviet-made Scud-B missiles and several MAZ-543 mobile launching pads from Egypt. North Korea dissected and analyzed these missiles and launching pads, then reverse designed them. As a result, around 1984 the DPRK produced small quantities of an improved Scud-A patterned after the Soviet-made Scud-B. In 1985, with the financial backing of Iran, the DPRK produced an improved and marketable Scud-B. It is estimated that beginning in 1986, the DPRK mass produced eight to 12 missiles monthly, and exported 100 missiles to Iran from July 1987 to February 1988.

In the latter half of the 1980's, the DPRK pursued its plan to develop two categories of missiles. With slight modifications of the improved Scud-B, North Korea was to manufacture an improved Scud-C with a range of 500 km. In 1989, such missiles were produced for sale; in 1991, the DPRK began producing them in large quantities. The DPRK test-fired such missiles from mobile launching pads on at the least two occasions—one at the Nodong-li test site in June 1990, the other at a frontline base in Kangwon Province in July 1991. Since 1991, North Korea is estimated to have exported approximately 100 missiles to Iran as well as 60 missiles and 12 mobile launching pads to Syria.

The second case involved the DPRK completely redesigning the Scud-B, thus developing the Nodong-1 with a range of 1,300 km. North Korea has already succeeded in developing such missiles. These missiles will be developed until the end of this year, and will possibly be deployed for actual warfare by the end of next.

More threatening are the Taepodong-1 and -2. Earlier this year, when those missiles were detected by a U.S. intelligence agency, they were estimated to be deployed for actual warfare not before 2000. According to recent estimates, however, the Taepodong-1 will be deployed for actual warfare in 1996, and the Taepodong-2 in 2000.

### Chemical, Biological, Toxicological Warfare Capabilities

Before the 1980's, North Korea's chemical warfare capabilities were centered on protecting its armed forces deployed along the front in case of confrontation with U.S. chemical weapons. This notwithstanding, in the 1980's the DPRK began mass producing chemical agents, including nerve gas. At the same time, it developed chemical bombs which can be fired by cannon or dropped by aircraft, and produced chemical warheads which can be carried by Scud missiles.

It is estimated North Korea possesses about 1,000 tonnes of chemical agents, and has the capability to annually produce chemical weapons otalling 4,500 tonnes. The DPRK has joined the 1925 Geneva Convention and the 1972 agreement banning the use of biological and chemical weapons. However, it has not joined the Chemical Weapons Agreement which went into effect last year. Therefore, it is requested that high-powered arm-twisting [kodoui kangapjokin] inspections be conducted until the threat of chemical and biological warfare is removed from the DPRK.

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## DPRK To Develop Trade Zone Into Tourist Area

*SK0609042094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Yanbian, China, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—North Korea is promoting plans to develop the Najin-Sonbong free economic and trade zone, proclaimed in 1991, into a huge tourist area.

According to a brochure titled "The Golden Triangle: Najin and Sonbong," published Tuesday by the North's committee on the promotion of external economic cooperation, Pyongyang has decided to develop the Najin-Sonbong free trade zone into a global tourist town by taking advantage of its geographical features and rich tourism attractions.

The plans call for building a tourist hotel that can accommodate 5,000 people on an area of 198,000 square meters, and villa complexes accommodating 25,000 people on a 297,000-square-meter site on Taecho island and two other places.

Also projected are the construction of campsites, recreational and recuperating facilities with a combined capacity of 2,700 people on an area of 2,653,000 square meters at Kulpo and another place. To diversify tourist attractions, the North also aims to operate tour cruises along the coastline near Najin and Sonbong.

Moreover, the North Koreans intend to develop tourist facilities combining pleasure, study and sports in a bid to induce foreigners coming to the Najin-Sonbong free economic and trade zone into touring the projected tourist town and other scenic spots.

Also included in the brochure are tourist programs stretching from the Najin-Sonbong area to Mt. Kumgang (Diamond), Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea, and Mt. Cholbo, called a second Mt. Diamond, as well as adjacent border areas with China and Russia.

Tourism officials in Yanbian said, "Taecho island off Najin, together with Socho island, is reputed as a natural breakwater for Najin port... If North Korea develops the Najin-Sonbong zone, which is abundant in tourist attractions, into a tourism estate, it would attract many foreign tourists to the area."

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## Seoul 'In Agony' Over MAC, DPRK-U.S. Ties

*SK0309140894 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 94 p 1*

[By reporters Kim Chin-kuk and Choe Won-ki]

[Text] The ROK Government is in agony as the rapid progress in negotiations regarding DPRK-U.S. relations and the PRC delegation's withdrawal from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] compel Seoul to take appropriate measures to cope with the rapidly changing situation.

The DPRK and the United States have scheduled expert-level talks in Pyongyang for 10 September in order to discuss establishing liaison offices, and the PRC has withdrawn its delegation from the MAC. The government feels this indicates important changes will occur on the Korean peninsula.

However, the government is not able to adopt a clear-cut position regarding this.

The government convened a meeting of the Unification and Security Policy Coordination Council on the morning of 3 September. Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board, presided over the meeting. The meeting reconfirmed the government's existing position that an improvement in DPRK-U.S. relations must be pursued in step with an improvement in North-South relations. Still, the meeting failed to map out comprehensive measures to cope with the rapidly changing situation.

The coordination meeting merely reconfirmed its existing position since it is difficult for the government to easily revise its position on the North Korean nuclear issue, the improvement of DPRK- U.S. relations, and the supplying of a light-water reactor to the North. The ROK Government's position on these issues differs from that of the United States.

Therefore, some in the government feel Seoul's current attitude will exclude the ROK from playing a role in establishing a new order on the Korean peninsula, and will strain North-South relations at a time when the situation on the Korean peninsula is changing rapidly.

Following the meeting, Kim Kyong-ung, a spokesman for the National Unification Board, stated: "The meeting reconfirmed the government's position on special inspections and on supplying a light-water reactor to the North."

He added that the government's current position is that light- water reactors will be supplied to the DPRK only when special inspections are conducted, and that ROK-model light-water reactors must be used."

Kim also stated the meeting reconfirmed the position that an improvement in DPRK-U.S. relations must be pursued in step with an improvement in North-South relations.

An official concerned said: If progress is made in DPRK-U.S. relations, then not only Japan but Britain, Germany, and France will hasten to improve relations with North Korea. Therefore, the government has decided to strongly convey to the United States its position that DPRK-U.S. relations must not be improved unless the nuclear issue is resolved first.

Spokesman Kim went on to say: "The issue of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace arrangement must be handled according to the principle of having all the parties directly concerned solve the Korean problem, a principle contained in the North-South basic agreement." He added: "The ROK and the United States are of the position that the armistice agreement is still valid, and we understand the PRC is also of the same position."

Spokesman Kim stated: "When Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu visits the United States, he will exchange views with U.S. officials on the development of North-South relations and the northeast Asian situation in the aftermath of Kim Il-song's death."

In connection with Japan's movement to improve relations with the DPRK, the government plans to convey to the Japanese Government its position that Tokyo's establishment of diplomatic relations with the DPRK must be linked to the North's nuclear transparency and improvement in North-South relations.

## Government Seeks UN Involvement on MAC Withdrawal

*SK0409134494 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1217 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] The ROK Government will reportedly take active measures regarding North Korea's violation of the Armistice Agreement, including the unilateral withdrawal from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], by involving the United Nations in the issue. The government has judged that the DPRK attempt to invalidate the Armistice Agreement has reached a level which cannot be ignored, and reportedly will change its position from hitherto passive to an active and offensive position. Reporter Yi Kang-tok reports:

[Begin Yi recording] It has been reported that the ROK Government will soon request the United Nations to actively become involved in North Korea's violation of the Armistice Agreement. A relevant government official said the fact the DPRK unilaterally withdrew from the Military Armistice Commission, establishing instead a People's Army Representative Office in Panmunjom, is a clear violation of Article 61 of the Armistice Agreement. The government will request the United Nations to rectify this.

The government policy is noteworthy because it is a change from its previous position which ignored North Korea's unilateral withdrawal from the Military Armistice Commission as advantageous in blocking the DPRK offensive to draw up a peace agreement between the United States and North Korea. The government will file a complaint about the DPRK violation of the Armistice Agreement through the UN Command in the ROK. The government is also considering a personal appeal by

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, that North Korea's violation of the Armistice Agreement poses a threat to maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu will visit Washington beginning 5 September. During meetings with high-ranking U.S. Government officials, he will reportedly discuss UN-level coordination between the two countries to prevent the DPRK violation of the Armistice Agreement, and will also discuss measures relating to the U.S.-DPRK talks, including ways to improve North-South relations, support the construction of light water reactors, and verify suspicions over North Korea's past nuclear activities. [end recording]

### Defense Minister Rules Out Change in Truce System

*SK0609104994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1045 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—Defense Minister Yi Pyong- tae said on Tuesday that despite the recent withdrawal of China from the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC), there is and will be no change in the existing truce system.

"Our government's position is that the present system should be retained until a new mechanism replaces it," he said.

While meeting with reporters, the minister said that even after China's announcement of their withdrawal from the armistice commission, secretaries and duty officers meetings of the truce commission have been going on normally at Panmunjom.

For instance, he said, a MAC secretaries meeting was held between the United Nations Command and North Korea at Panmunjom on Sept. 1, soon after the Chinese withdrawal, to exchange opinions on China's pullout.

On the issue of accepting some Russian weapons as a loan payment, Yi said his ministry is working on the types of the weapons to be introduced from Russia.

"Once some Russian weapons were taken in, we will use part of them for training purpose," the defense minister said.

### Dailies Respond to PRC's Withdrawal From MAC

*SK0309133494*

[Editorial Report] Local vernacular dailies carry editorials and articles commenting on the PRC decision to withdraw its delegates from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC].

The moderate CHUNGANG ILBO on 2 September carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled "The PRC's Dual Policy."

The editorial states: "We regret the PRC's action, not merely because it sided with the DPRK in the latter's scheme, but because it set off on a dual policy which could endanger the situation on the Korean peninsula despite its statement that Beijing wishes stability on the peninsula and the preservation of the armistice system." The editorial notes the North Korean scheme to paralyze the MAC in order to replace it with a peace agreement with the United States which would alienate the United States from the ROK, and to upgrade all contacts with the United States to the level of political talks so as to establish diplomatic relations with the United States by which it can secure the U.S. troop withdrawal from the South. The editorial also notes the DPRK has made considerable progress in its goal to bring about the political talks now that expert-level talks are scheduled with the United States to discuss establishing a liaison office. The editorial concludes: "As regards the PRC's decision to withdraw from the MAC at this time, we cannot but regard the PRC's action as seeking its own national interests while exercising its influence on both North and South Korea, pretending to have good intentions toward us both."

The moderate CHUNGANG ILBO on 2 September carries on page 5 a 1,500-word article by reporter Chong Son-ku entitled "The PRC Proves Itself a Patron of the the North."

The article notes the PRC's action may well lead the MAC into "a state of complete paralysis," stating: "This will inevitably bring about a grave change to the armistice regime on the Korean peninsula." The article adds: "The PRC's withdrawal from the MAC will encourage the DPRK to further reinforce its strategy to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement." The article concludes by saying: "By its action, the PRC has proven itself to be a patron of the DPRK."

The conservative CHOSON ILBO on 3 September carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled "The PRC's Withdrawal From the MAC."

The editorial begins: "The PRC's decision to withdraw from the MAC was an irresponsible act." It then notes the important function the MAC has played to date, saying: "That the PRC has acceded to the DPRK's request is tantamount to sympathy with the North's most serious violation to date of the Korean Armistice Agreement." The editorial observes: "This is not the foreign policy and security strategy the PRC ought to take. Stability on the Korean peninsula is very important to the PRC, which is pursuing modernization of its socialist market economy. There should not be a recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula. This is why the PRC has exercised balanced diplomacy with both North and South Korea since the Cultural Revolution. Nevertheless, the PRC has abandoned an important device for the prevention of war on the Korean peninsula." The editorial then urges the PRC to reconsider its decision, stating: "If the PRC should insist on withdrawing from the MAC, it should take the initiative so all parties concerned with the MAC can meet and discuss alternatives."

The conservative CHOSON ILBO on 3 September carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by reporter Pak Tu-sik entitled "We Note the PRC's Backing Up of the North's Scheme for a Peace Treaty With the United States."

The article states: "We should note from the PRC's decision to withdraw from the MAC that Beijing is backing up the DPRK's offensive to 'build a DPRK-U.S. peace regime,' which has been the North's prime goal in its diplomacy with the United States." The article adds: "U.S. diplomats are scheduled to arrive in Pyongyang on 10 September. They will discuss the improvement of U.S.-DPRK relations. That the PRC mentioned the 'need for a new peace regime on the Korean peninsula' at this point is of grave significance. The DPRK has initiated a general diplomatic offensive to alienate the ROK from the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula."

The moderate TONG-A ILBO on 3 September carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "Ambiguous PRC Diplomacy."

The editorial begins: "The PRC's decision to summon its delegates from the MAC in Panmunjom is a disappointing act that threatens the armistice regime on the Korean peninsula. The PRC action assumes symbolic significance, making an established fact official since the Chinese delegates have long been absent from the MAC. However, the PRC's action must be taken very seriously because it supports the North Korean action of last May of unilaterally withdrawing from the MAC, paralyzing the MAC's function." The editorial notes the PRC's explanation of its action that it is not a withdrawal but a summoning of its delegates, and refers to PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's statement that the Korean Armistice Agreement is valid until such time as a new peace regime is established on the Korean peninsula, and that the parties concerned should abide by the agreement. The editorial adds: "However, we do not know the differences between a summoning and a withdrawal. Although the PRC stated the Korean Armistice Agreement should be observed, the summoning of its delegates can be regarded as a violation of the armistice agreement. The ambiguity of the PRC's diplomacy is sending the wrong signal to the DPRK, raising questions with the ROK about its credibility."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO on 3 September carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "PRC's Backing Up of North Korean Position."

The editorial stresses: "The government should sternly protest to the PRC Government its dual attitude in withdrawing its delegates from the MAC while stressing the observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement." The editorial continues: "Dispatching Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong to Beijing, the DPRK has succeeded in having the PRC withdraw its delegates from the MAC, thus succeeding in destroying the MAC which has been an instrument to resolve major and minor disputes on the Korean peninsula for the last 41 years." The editorial concludes by stating: "In the long run, the armistice agreement will have to be replaced with a peace agreement. However, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be abided by until such time as the North Korean nuclear issue is completely resolved and the North Korean observance of peace is clearly confirmed."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 3 September carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "The PRC's Withdrawal—a Rash Act."

The editorial states: "The PRC's unilateral withdrawal from the MAC will cause serious damage to the armistice regime on the Korean peninsula. This action is taken by Beijing in sympathy with the North Korean strategy, and backs up the North Korean political scheme to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement." The editorial notes: "We do not object to replacing the armistice agreement, but it must be preceded by the solid framework of a peace settlement, such as the signing of a nonaggression agreement between North and South. Moreover, this is a matter to be resolved between North and South Korea rather than through DPRK-U.S. negotiations." The editorial concludes: "The PRC must be aware of this principle. Nevertheless, it did not hesitate to commit the irresponsible act of paralyzing the safety valve and supervisory function of the armistice. The PRC should contribute to the stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula by actions rather than by words."

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN on 3 September carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by reporter Pak Chung-on entitled "Discussion of Peace Regime on the Korean Peninsula Accelerated."

The article notes that the PRC must have made the decision "based on its judgment that the time is ripe to discuss replacing the armistice agreement during the DPRK-U.S. talks." The article observes: "So far, the PRC has not been very active in dealing with northeast Asian issues, such as the North Korean nuclear issue. The PRC seems to suggest that it will exercise its active influence, using this decision as a turning point."

The pro-government SEOUL SINMUN on 3 September carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "The PRC's Withdrawal From the MAC Is Regrettable."

The editorial states: "The PRC's 31 August withdrawal of its Chinese People's Volunteers delegates from the MAC is a sheer contradiction to the spirit of the United Nations to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula, for this not only weakens the function of the MAC, but will ultimately assist the North Korean strategy of communizing the South. The PRC's action has been preceded by the DPRK's persistent strategy to paralyze the Korean Armistice Agreement. The PRC may have taken the action calculating it is in the national interest of Beijing. However, we can never understand how the PRC could have so readily acted in sympathy with North Korean assertions which are never conducive to the settlement of peace on the Korean peninsula."

### North Said To Make 'Conciliatory Gestures' to PRC

*SK0609054694 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 94 p 3*

[Report by Mun Il-hyon from Beijing]

[Text] It has been revealed that, as a pressing diplomatic task following the death of Kim Il-song, North Korea is making conciliatory gestures toward China—with which an unusual atmosphere has continued to linger during recent months—in an attempt to promote relations with it, rather than seeking to improve relations with the United States and Japan.

It has been learned that to this end North Korea secretly held a big banquet in Pyongyang on 22 August to celebrate Deng Xiaoping's 90th birthday with high-ranking party, political, and military leaders in attendance despite its policy that banquets and other entertainment activities are banned during the mourning period.

The banquet, although not attended by Kim Chong-il, was attended by high-ranking North Korean cadres, including O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Premier Kang Song-san from the North Korean side and by charge d'affaires ad interim Ning Fukui, who represented Qiao Zonghuai, Chinese ambassador to North Korea who was on annual leave, and others from the Chinese side.

A high-ranking diplomatic source said on 5 September: Holding the banquet to celebrate Deng Xiaoping's 90th birthday during the mourning period, in which all entertainment activities are banned, was a very unusual thing, and the Chinese side sees this as an expression of North Korea's strong will to improve relations with China.

According to this source, when North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong met Qian Qichen, while visiting China from 30 August to 3 September, he repeatedly stressed that "it is North Korea's basic position to further promote relations with China, the existing relations of alliance forged in blood, rather than improving relations with the United States, Japan, and other Western countries."

### Japanese Daily on Conflicts in DPRK-PRC Trade

*SK0609070594 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Sep 94 p 7*

[Article by Tokyo-based correspondent Yi Chang-sun: "Signs of North Korea-China Conflict Over Border Trade—Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN reports from Yanji"]

[Text] While the North Korea-China border trade is becoming irregular, a delicate conflict of interests is conspicuous between China—which is hastening the promotion of economic relations with the West—and North Korea—which is having a case of instability in connection with the nuclear issue. With the abolition of the preferential tariff treatment by China, trade between the two countries has been significantly reduced, and discord is observed over the North Korean construction of a free economic and trade zone and the Tumen River development project, YOMIURI SHIMBUN reports from Yanji, China on 5 September. The following is a gist of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN report on the border area.

Border trade between China and Yanbian has dropped rapidly this year. Trade for the first five months of this year was $84.4 million, a decrease of 45 percent over the same period last year and only 15 percent of the yearly target. When President Kim Il-song died in July, visits between the border were suspended for some time.

According to a Chinese official in Yanji, the major cause of the drop in trade was that the Chinese Government, which intensified the management of border trade since last year, and abolished the preferential treatment to the Yanbian area this year. For instance, in the old general trade pattern of barter-trade, the Chinese Government gave tax exemption if the documents showed a deficit, but now asks for 17 percent of the trade amount—whether the documents show a profit or a loss—as duties. This must be a considerable blow to North Korea, which is incapable of paying in foreign currency. This is the reflection of the change in the attitude of China, which intends to stop giving any preferential treatment to its trade with North Korea and gradually convert to a system whereby payment is made in foreign currency.

According to a trade official of the Chinese side, after President Kim Il-song's death, North Korea began to reimburse the $25 million debt in trade, which is a debt accumulated over several years, in $50,000 to $100,000 installments. North Korea must have taken this abrupt step so as to not lose international confidence, and it suggests that North Korea has a serious sense of crisis for the change in trade with China.

The discord between China and North Korea is seen over the establishment of a free trade zone as well. According to a Foreign Ministry official, North Korea set up a plan to isolate the Najin-Sonbong free economic trade zone by surrounding it all with walls to block Western culture from infiltrating, and requested China to bear the cost of it. However, China turned it down.

In the meantime, North Korea expressed its objection to China building a port in connection with the Tumen River development. This is a serious problem for Yanbian, which has long desired to secure a direct outlet to the East Sea. Yanbian and North Korea have conflicting interests as the former attempts economic development through the introduction of capital and technology from the ROK, Japan, and the United States and economic development through the opening of the Chinese-North Korean-Russian border area, while North Korea maintains the interests of its ports and harbors and system of the closed society despite its need for foreign currency. However, China is caught in a dilemma of being unable to completely leave North Korea to take its own course, for unrest in North Korea could bring about unrest in Yanbian. Despite the conflicting interests, China has to continue supplying North Korea with food and oil for the sake of its own stability.

According to the statistics of the relevant Yanbian authorities, because of the serious bad harvest resulting from the unusually cool weather, last year North Korea was able to reap only 5 million tons of rice, a third of the 15 million ton target. Although the crops are better this year, thanks to the heat wave, North Korea is expected to reap 7 to 8 million tons, taking into account disease and harmful insects. The North Korean food shortage is likely to continue.

## PRC's Jiang's Visit 'Unlikely'; Li Peng To Visit

*SK0509030994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0230 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] It was learned today that the ROK and China are discussing the issue of a visit to the ROK by Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng. A senior official of the ROK Embassy in China said today that the Chinese Government maintains the position that President Jiang's ROK visit is unlikely because of his tight schedule at home and abroad and because the presidents of the two countries will be meeting again at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit scheduled for this November in Indonesia. However, the Chinese side stressed that Premier Li Peng's schedule is such that he could visit the ROK in October or November, thus suggesting that China can push ahead with Premier Li Peng's visit to the ROK instead.

### Further on Possible Li Peng Visit

*SK0409055994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept.4 (YONHAP)—Chinese Premier Li Peng is likely to visit Seoul in October at the invitation of President Kim Yong-sam, it was learned Sept. 3.

The Chinese premier, who will be making the first visit to South Korea as Chinese premier, is scheduled to hold summit meetings with President Kim, and discuss the situation on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia, specially on developments after Kim Il-song's death, and other matters of common interest, it was learned.

Li's visit is drawing special attention because its the first visit to Seoul by a Chinese premier since the opening of diplomatic ties between Korea and China in 1992, uncertainty of power transfer in North Korea, and the North Korean nuclear issue is a great concern in the world.

President Kim is likely to bring up a widerange of issues at the summit including: new order in South and North Korean relations, and the Korean peninsula: solutions to North Korean nuclear issue: measures to consolidate economic cooperation between Seoul and Beijing by ironing out such pending issues as joint ventures in auto and aircraft manufacturing. The cooperation between the two countries at the upcoming APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] leaders meetings scheduled for November in Jakarta should also be another issue on summit agenda.

President Kim, during his visit to China in March, requested Chinese President Jiang Zemin to visit Korea before the Jakarta APEC meeting in November, and Premier Li will be making the trip to Seoul in response to the invitation on behalf of the Chinese chief of state.

## PRC Military Urges Regional Cooperation

*SK0309092294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0909 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Chinese military leaders recommended that China build a regional cooperation system with South Korea after North Korea leader Kim Il-song's death, a pro- Beijing magazine here reported Saturday [3 September].

In the September issue that was distributed to newsstands over the weekend, the CHING PAO (MIRROR REPORT) said the recommendation was made by Army, Navy and Air Force leaders and Military College leaders when they met President Jiang Zemin, who is concurrently chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Military Commission, on the eve of the People's Liberation Army's anniversary day of Aug. 1.

Jiang accepted the recommendation, saying China is moving in that direction, the magazine said.

The CHING PAO, which represents Beijing's views from time to time, added there was no discussion of China's new relations with North Korea after Kim Il-song's death in the meeting.

But the military leaders warned against the revival of militarism in Japan.

They also proposed that China promote new political, economic and military cooperation with Russia, while building a regional cooperation system with Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, India and Pakistan, the magazine said.

The CHING PAO is one of the most authoritative magazines on China published here in Hong Kong and the Beijing government has often given it information on its important policies.

## Prime Minister Returns From SRV, Singapore

*SK0509105994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1049 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok returned home Monday afternoon from his eight-day tour of Vietnam, Singapore and Bangladesh.

"I was deeply moved at our people working hard in business branches or locally incorporated firm in these countries," Yi said in his remarks upon arrival at Kimpo Airport.

"The government will positively support our overseas investment so that our people can advance to the abroad more actively than now."

Yi was welcomed back at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Chong Chae-sok, Government Administration Minister Hwang Yong-ha and a group of other government officials.

From the airport Yi drove to his official residence at Samchong-tong. He is expected to brief President Kim Yong-sam on the outcome of his trip Tuesday morning.

### Opposition Urges 'Conciliatory' Policy Toward North

*SK0509023994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0130 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] In a special message concerning the policy toward North Korea issued today, Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the Democratic Party, urged the government to develop a conciliatory policy, breaking itself away, at an early date, from the Cold War-style confrontational policy toward North Korea.

Chairman Yi Ki-taek pointed out: Relations between the United States and North Korea have reached a point where they are even discussing a peace agreement as well as the opening of liaison offices. China and Russia, too, have been taking an active stance for the sake of their national interests. This notwithstanding, our government has only been involved in diplomatic frictions, which do not suit the post-Cold War era. He then stressed the need to also actively galvanize civilian exchanges between the South and North.

### Dailies on 'Crisis,' 'Confusion' in ROK Diplomacy

*SK0409093894*

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of articles and editorials carried in Seoul vernacular newspapers on 4 September regarding the "crisis" and "confusion" facing ROK diplomacy in connection with the government's North Korean policy, with recent developments in DPRK-U.S. relations, and with changes in the international situation on the Korean peninsula.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO publishes on page 1 and 2 a 2,000- word article by reporter Pak Tu-sik entitled "ROK Diplomacy Is Facing a Crisis." The article writes that "a sense of crisis" is increasing among ROK diplomatic quarters prompted by the "general North Korean diplomatic offensive" touched off by its nuclear program even though President Kim Yong-sam declared the "North-South confrontation has ended," which implied victory has been won in the competition with the DPRK. The article states that with the DPRK's diplomatic attempt to approach the United States and Japan by going beyond a mere solution to its nuclear issue, a new order in Northeast Asia is likely to emerge. Nevertheless, the article writes, the ROK Government failed to work out a clear and consistent principle concerning the resolution of the nuclear problem, wavering from "implementation of special inspections" to "flexible measures." Noting "that we are not in a defensive position in terms of national strength, and that the DPRK's competitive power has not drastically increased," the article asks why should South Korean diplomacy have become powerless. The answer is because the ROK failed to develop an appropriate strategy and tactic to implement South Korean diplomacy, despite the South's superior national power. The article adds that "the greatest challenge facing our diplomacy is to change relations between the United States and the DPRK," noting that even Japan is accelerating contacts with the DPRK as if trying to win a race with the United States.

Although the ROK Government supports the improvement in U.S.-DPRK and Japan-DPRK relations, it demands "improvement first in North-South relations" as "an absolute prerequisite." The article writes, however, that the United States and Japan can no longer be described as "our exclusive dialogue partners" because their interest-first policy is clearly reflected in their diplomacy with the DPRK, as seen in the U.S. position regarding the nuclear nonproliferation issue as more important than "temporary inconveniences" which the ROK Government may have to endure.

Noting that Japan, the PRC, and Russia are appeasing the DPRK, the article points out that failure to have any means to cope with such changes in the situation on the Korean peninsula is the cause of the "sense of powerlessness" which is spreading among diplomatic circles. The article calls on the government and people "not to merely take pride in our superiority over the DPRK in economic power and social system," but to do away with the fixed idea that South Korea's national strength naturally makes the South's diplomatic power strong.

CHOSON ILBO also carries on page 3 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Crisis in Our Diplomacy." Noting that South Korea's diplomacy is facing "a general crisis" today, the editorial writes the diplomacy carried out on a case-by-case basis created "an abnormal situation in the ROK-U.S. cooperative system," resulting in serious consequences—i.e., North Korean diplomacy rapidly advanced while South Korea is still engrossed with "the issue of special inspections and support for light-water reactors." The editorial stresses: "We should no longer regard U.S.-DPRK negotiations merely as a meeting to 'barter' the present and future of the DPRK's nuclear development program in return for U.S. support for light-water reactors and for establishing liaison offices." The editorial states that the DPRK will make every possible effort to conclude a U.S.-DPRK peace agreement, a key target of its reunification policy, by widening the distance between the ROK and the United States, and by taking the best advantage of the U.S. desire to eagerly solve the North Korean nuclear issue.

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN publishes on page 1 a 1,300-word article by reporter Kim Pong-son. The articles notes that "with a drastic change in the situation on the Korean peninsula, the government's North Korean policy and the ROK-U.S. cooperative system are falling into confusion," while the ROK Government only adheres to a hard-line position without grasping the situation. The paper refers to remarks by a relevant government official that "the government lacks the capability to collect and analyze intelligence, as well as external negotiation capabilities," saying that "if this situation continues, cracks will develop in the ROK-U.S. cooperative system." The article writes that the 3 September meeting of the Unification-Security Policy Coordination Committee discussed impending issues, including the Korean nuclear issue, but failed in working out the government's clear position, merely reconfirming its previous principle that "improvement in DPRK-U.S. relations should be carried out in parallel with the North-South dialogue."

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word editorial entitled "Why Not a DPRK-U.S. Peace Agreement?" The editorial says that because of its hard-line, conservative policy on all issues related to North Korea, the ROK Government failed to effectively tide over the rapidly changing situation on the Korean peninsula, including the withdrawal of the PRC delegation from the armistice commission. Asking what the ROK have gained as a result of the government's insistence on special inspections, the editorial points out that the United States is approaching the DPRK beyond the level Seoul had expected; Japan is accelerating the establishment of diplomatic relations with the DPRK while attempting to read South Korea's face; and the PRC does not seem to pay great attention to diplomatic relations with Seoul. The editorial writes that as long as South Korea opposes it, the conclusion of a peace agreement would not be possible; in addition, support for North Korean light-water reactors would be difficult without South Korea's cooperation. The editorial urges the government and people to ponder whether the failure in North Korea's attempt caused by South Korean opposition necessarily means the ultimate goals pursued by Seoul are accomplished.

## U.S. Sausages Exceeding Shelf Life Exported

*SK0209004494 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 94 p 3*

[Text] A portion of heat-treated franks from the United States, which were banned from being distributed here early this year because most of the products exceeded the shelf life of 30 days, have been exported to third countries. Health-Social Affairs Ministry officials confirmed yesterday that while the exact figures are not available, some of the sausages have been shipped to Russia and other foreign countries at discounted prices.

Sources at frank-importing companies said about 40 percent have been sent back to the United States but others were shipped through import-export companies to third countries where regulations for shelf life are more lenient.

"Basically, the products have not been processed for import and where they end up is really none of our concern. Approval is not needed to export them to other countries," Yi Sang-hun of the ministry's Sanitation Management Department said.

## Russia To Repay Loans With Weapons, Materials

*SK0609082494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—Russia will repay overdue South Korean loans in kind, including steel, aluminum, nickel, commercial helicopters and military hardware, between the end of 1994 and the close of 1996.

But South Korea will have to import from Russia industrial raw materials worth 100 million dollars, or 50 percent of the South Korean loans to be repaid in raw materials.

The deal is a compromise between South Korea's demand for cash and the Russian position on applying the Paris Club principle of considering repayment in raw materials as cash repayment.

Assistant Finance Minister Sin Myong-ho, who returned Monday from Moscow where he led a government delegation to a meeting with the Russian Government on loan repayment, said Tuesday that Russia had agreed to repay all overdue loans and interest, which amounted to 387.5 million dollars at the end of 1993, in kind, not in cash.

The Russian repayment will comprise 50 percent raw materials and 50 percent commercial helicopters and military hardware, or a ratio of 55 to 45 between non-military goods and military goods, he explained.

Russia will make the repayment over a two-year period starting at the end of 1994, while South Korea's imports of 100 million dollars worth of raw materials and Russia's delivery of commercial helicopters and military hardware will also take place during this period.

But he refused to go into detail on the military hardware that Russia will deliver in repayment for the overdue loans.

Shin said the Russian Government would take steps to guarantee implementation of the agreement, to be signed formally by the two governments in late October.

## * Korean Studies Said Dying Out in Russia

*942C0177A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 94 p 5*

[By reporter Mun Myong-ho]

[Text] Moscow—When I got here, I was surprised to find, among other things, that the prominent institutes of Korean studies in Russia were mostly unable to subscribe to newspapers and magazines published in the ROK because they had no money to do so. The situation was so bad that researchers of these institutes had to beg our embassy or business officials for old papers, even those a month or two old. The fact that even newspapers and magazines are unavailable for them could mean that they cannot carry on their studies.

Pro-ROK scholars and the institutes they lead are in a little better shape thanks to arrangements by embassy officials. Such arrangements, however, are almost nothing when compared with the assistance we give to similar institutes in Europe and the United States.

Korean studies in the former Soviet Union had a long history, maintaining a high reputation in the world. It was a fact known to everyone concerned.

When we met for the first time during my first visit to the Soviet Union several years ago, a Russian scholar told me that he had received his degree by researching the factional strife within the Choson dynasty. The glimpse I had then of his profound knowledge of Korean history put me—a Korean who majored in history in college—to shame.

In another episode during those days, an official of Pohang Iron & Steel Co. [POSCO], who tried to introduce his company to an economist in Moscow, was amazed at the extensive knowledge he already had of POSCO, a mere business firm.

Needless to say, research in the former Soviet Union must have been largely guided by socialist values; nonetheless, the researchers were next to none in their devotion and scholarly enthusiasm. In the view of their Korean counterparts, scholars with such profound interests in the affairs of the Korean peninsula could hardly be found elsewhere in the world. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, those scholars in democratic Russia were left unable to receive even the periodicals most basic to their work on a regular basis.

More disturbing is the fact that the army of Korea researchers in this country, once known to be the largest outside Korea, is gradually diminishing. Young scholars are leaving their institutes for better paying jobs. College students are unwilling to venture into this unremunerative field. Of the 20 or so Korea study scholars at the Oriental Studies Institute of the Academy of Sciences, which is the center of Korea research in Russia, more than 70% are 60 to 70 years old.

According to political science scholar Dr Kim Myong-ho, who is in his second year of research activity here, the number of Russian students applying to enter his graduate course were zero for the third consecutive year.

Some may argue that it is in their national interest that Russian scholars study Korean affairs and, therefore, it is the Russian Government's business to back them up, not ours.

We should remember, however, that it was those scholars who, when we knocked on the door of the Soviet Union, came to our help to get it opened, and who even worked behind the scenes to help us achieve the normalization of diplomatic relations. People who know this fact would readily agree that they are precious resources for us.

The first step toward understanding another nation and helping them understand us is to learn their language. In Russia's case, we already have those scholars there who are interested in our country, who already have learned our language and know about us. Depending on the way we treat them, they definitely can become an asset for us. We have been asking universities and research institutes in the United States and Europe to train such students and promote Korea research, even providing them with funds to that end.

Russia is a big country. It is indeed experiencing various difficulties now but, after all, it is not a country that we can afford to underestimate or belittle. "Our assets" in Russia, built by their own resources, are now falling out of our hands, yet we are just sitting back doing nothing about it. Those are the people we can keep on our side without spending much money. The day will surely come when we will miss them and look for them unless we do something now.

## Burma

### SLORC To Open Talks With Aung San Suu Kyi

*OW0409142594 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 4 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 7*

[By Toshio Toma]

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], 3 Sep—Myanmar's [Burma] military government is going to open a direct dialogue with the detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi "before the end of this year," Colonel Kyaw Win, deputy director of the Army Intelligence Bureau, told Japanese reporters on 3 September. According the colonel, Aung San Suu Kyi told a high-ranking monk the following last month: "I no longer have words of hatred against the military government. I would like to have calm talks with Chairman Than Shwe (of the State Law and Order Restoration Council—SLORC)." Aung San Suu Kyi thus demonstrated a softer attitude toward the military government, and this is likely to result in the government's early release of her.

Early in August, Aung San Suu Kyi met with Yewata Damuma [name as transliterated], a high-ranking Burmese monk who has been living in the United Kingdom for more than 30 years. He has been on intimate terms with Aung San Suu Kyi since around 1976. When the Army established the military government after suppressing Aung San Suu Kyi's "democratization struggle" in 1988, he supported her by severely criticizing the military government over BBC radio.

In his meeting with Yewata, Col. Kyaw Win said that Aung San Suu Kyi stated she no longer has hatred against the military rulers and that "problems in the fatherland should be resolved by consultations between the people of Myanmar (without foreign intervention)." On these grounds, she reportedly said: "I would like to meet Chairman Than Shwe and other military rulers to have calm talks."

The colonel noted that Aung San Suu Kyi is beginning to have a positive view of the military government, and to show a softened attitude toward it. He observed: "It appears that she is beginning to understand the policies of the military government and the positive changes in the nation under the Than Shwe administration."

Moreover, the colonel said that a dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi was decided on by Chairman Than Shwe himself. He added: "We are detaining her for political reasons, but this does not necessarily mean that we hate each other. The talks with her would be held several times, rather than only once. We may hold the talks either at her house or in a government building. At that time, we might invite her to enjoy a field trip to ascertain changes in the nation." He thus hinted at the military leaders' swift reaction to Aung San Suu Kyi's giving a sign of her flexible attitude, and he expressed hope for a breakthrough through a direct dialogue.

In referring to the timing of the talks, the colonel said: "We conveyed to her that the talks should be held in the near future. The talks are likely to be held no later than the end of this year." When asked whether Aung San Suu Kyi's detention expires under the law in January 1995, the colonel did not deny this, and he said in a suggestive tone: "That issue will be discussed at the cabinet meeting, and the SLORC will make the final decision in line with the cabinet's recommendation."

According to an informed source in Yangon, Aung San Suu Kyi said as follows in her meeting with Yawata: "If I am released (from house arrest), I will not involve myself in political activities. As a Novel Prize winner, I would like to devote myself to putting an end to intra-national antagonisms by seeking harmony between ethnic minorities."

### Mon Insurgents Surrender En Masse in Ye

*BK0509080794 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 1300 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] A delegation led by Lieutenant General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], arrived at Ye this morning and attended a ceremony held at the Ye People's Square to welcome Nai Talabon, commander of the Southern Ye Township command of the New Mon State Party [NMSP], and members who returned to the legal fold. [passage omitted on march to ceremony]

The welcoming ceremony began at 1020. In his opening speech, Lt. Gen. Tin U, SLORC secretary-2, warmly welcomed the NMSP commander of the Southern Ye Township command and members, who returned to the legal fold with the main objective of peace. He expressed the wish that they would always work for regional development after realizing the truth. He wished the people attending today's ceremony, elders from Ye Township, and Nai Talabon and members, both physical and mental peace and happiness. He mentioned that this is an auspicious time in which basic changes in political, economic, social, and administrative matters have been taking place at the grassroots level, and the state is heading toward a modern, developed, tranquil, and peaceful nation. He noted that peace and unity will be achieved and all matters will run smoothly only when a nation is built based on national reconciliation. Tin U noted the coincidence of the return to the legal fold of our brothers at the time when the National Convention is being held to draw up a new constitution, which is the basis for constructing a new democratic state. He called this coincidence very auspicious and strengthening for the country, for regional development, and for the national races.

Lt. Gen. Tin U explained that the National Convention is currently systematically holding discussions and collecting ideas and views in line with the six objectives to acquire the basic principles in drawing up a new constitution. The SLORC is simultaneously making significant efforts for national reconciliation, which is one of the three main national causes, and building a new modern nation. He explained that as the state is making unprecedented and considerate efforts for national reconciliation, development situations in the border areas have improved after achieving peace, and the 12 armed organizations that have realized the state's genuine goodwill have been working hand in hand with the state on development matters. He called on the remaining armed organizations to take the opportunity without hesitating at this auspicious time to gain peace with the state and to work together. Lt. Gen. Tin U noted the state will do its utmost for the development of those who return to the legal fold and to their region, and he renewed the invitation for national reconciliation. He urged those organizations currently negotiating peace with the state to act in a timely way to remove all necessary delays for the development of their respective regions after realizing that the main responsibility for the development of their regions lies with them. Tin U hoped they have realized the true goodwill of the defense services toward the country.

He noted that the national races are writing their own history and creating their own future, and it is clear that events proved they are doing what should be done. The secretary-2 explained that because of the realization it is evident that there is more peace and development in the border regions. Lt. Gen. Tin U finally reiterated the call on the remaining armed organizations, noting that this is the time to join forces with the state to work for the betterment of their national races, their region, and the nation. The secretary-2 explained that the SLORC took timely control of the country's deteriorating situation and acted according to its three national causes and the four objectives, under which success and stability have been achieved up to a certain stage in political, economical, social, and administrative sectors. Tin U explained that the national races should join in with heart and soul, and with united strength, in the programs aimed at achieving a peaceful, modern, and developed nation. Finally, Lt. Gen. Tin U remarked that it is important to work diligently and together for development after utilizing and implementing better ideas and technology gained locally or from abroad.

Next, the commander of the southeast military command and chairman of the Mon State Law and Order Restoration Council, delivered an address.

Following that, Nai Talabon, commander of the NMSP Southern Ye Township command, delivered words of thanks. He expressed his happiness and joy at the warm welcoming ceremony. He stated: We, who have been taking up arms and rebelling against the national government, have come to realize the genuine goodwill of the government and decided to give up the armed struggle and return to the legal fold. Nai Talabon expressed the group's true disgust over the things they had done in the past because of their wrong beliefs. He explained that they will now work more for the benefit of the country and the national races rather than the Mon people. Nai Talabon noted that although the NMSP pledged to work for the betterment of its national race, nothing was achieved after more than 40 years. He said that although the grassroots level has been engaged in weary battles, the party bosses at the central committee level, indulging in luxuries, were more concerned with their own businesses, so that the people and region were backward in development. He explained at the time when the state is engaging in the development of border areas, his group felt the need to participate. He remarked: We have noted the construction of the Ye-Tavoy railroad at a great cost in our region and noted that while the state and the people have been working for the betterment of the nation, we have been a worthless burden to the people. He finally pledged to work hand in hand with the government—the defense services—for peace and development and asked for forgiveness for past actions.

SLORC Secretary-2 Lt. Gen. Tin U and party next cordially greeted Nai Talabon and party individually and inspected the arms and ammunition brought along by those surrendering. Next, local and foreign journalists, who accompanied the delegation, met and held talks with those surrendering.

A ceremony to present gifts was later held at the township office complex. Lt. Gen. Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Major General Ket Sein, commander of southeast military command; Brigadier General Thaung Myint, minister of social welfare, relief, and resettlement; Maj. Gen. Tin Ngwe, air force chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Khin Maung Than, commander of No. 11 Light Infantry Division; and Commodore Myo Thint of Mawrawadi naval base, presented gifts to Nai Talabon and members of the NMSP, Nai Aung Thein from the NMSP Tavoy District Guerrilla command who surrendered on 24 August, and Nai Thaik Tun, commander of NMSP 211st Battalion who surrendered on 30 August.

At the ceremony, SLORC Secretary-2 Lt. Gen. Tin U coordinated with responsible personnel for the security and long and short-term accomodation and food needs of those who had surrendered.

Nai Talabon, commander of the NMSP Southern Ye Township command, and 25 members returned to the legal fold with arms and ammunition at the Ye regional command on the evening of 2 September. [passage omitted]

## Commentary Views National Convention Session

*BK0409115594 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Commentary by Larry Jagen from the "Current World Affairs" program]

[Text] After a five-month recess the National Convention has resumed in Burma. Government officials say almost all of the more than 600 delegates, who are responsible for establishing the guidelines to draw up a new constitution, are attending the convention. The majority of the delegates were handpicked by the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] military government and have been attending the convention, on and off, since January last year.

The opening of the convention is predictable. The delegates and important figures who are members of the panel of chairmen and work committee [National Convention Convening Work Committee] members delivered speeches. The SLORC selected these officials to ensure that guidelines laid down at the convention are satisfactory and agreeable to the SLORC military government.

Today's opening of the National Convention is the same as previous sessions. Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention, delivered the opening speech. Residents in Rangoon said the opening session lasted the whole day and was also attended by foreign and local journalists. Government officials said that matters concerning the legislature, judiciary, and self- administered regions will be discussed at this session.

The matter of self-administration of areas, divisions, and regions was not discussed during the period after the convention was adjourned in April. Observers believe that, at that time, SLORC military leaders did not how to handle the situation of minority national groups demanding self-administration. However, the SLORC has found an answer to this. It says that if 50 percent of the same national group resides in a township, then that township will be designated as a self-administered area. It seems that all national groups will receive self-administrative power accordingly, but a conflict among national groups might emerge when the self-administered regions are designated geographically.

Although the self-administered regions will have the right to send their representatives to a new parliament, the military leaders are considering placing them in a separate chamber. The Defense Services's future political role is clear. Twenty-five percent of the representatives of the chambers are reserved for Defense Services personnel. In the Lower Chamber there will be 300 elected representatives and 100 representatives from the Defense Services. In the Upper Chamber there will be 56 representatives from the Defense Services and 168 representatives from divisions and regions. Observers say it is similar to the Indonesian parliamentary structure. Rangoon residents say the president will directly appoint the minister of defense, minister of home affairs, and minister of border affairs after consulting with the commander-in- chief of the Defense Services.

An opposition source says the NLD, National League for Democracy, does not accept many of the basic principles which were prescribed and adopted by the convention. Even during the previous convention, NLD leaders opposed moves by the convention that will allow the Defense Services to maintain a leading role in the future politics of Burma. It seems that NLD leaders might criticize the presidential system more—in which a president will have executive power—because it totally contradicts a democratic parliamentary system. The NLD leaders are also concerned that people around the country are losing trust in the NLD because it did not oppose strongly and decisively enough to the prescribed basic principles during the previous convention. It seems the NLD wants to show that it is a political force. The opposition source says grass roots NLD members have urged the NLD Central Committee to follow the path of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in dealing with democratic matters because there is an emerging hope for a meeting between her and SLORC leader Senior General Than Shwe in the near future.

## Two Receive Jail Terms for Investment Scheme

*BK0109123294 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] It has been learned that U Hla Htay, owner of Evergreen Forest Products Company in Yangon [Rangoon], and U Thant Zin, owner of Tayzar Export and Import Company, were sued by the relevant authorities for receiving payment and acting as a broker between the government and foreign companies to get investment from foreign companies in Burma and for falsifying documents of some ministries under Articles 420, 468, 471, and 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code at the Bahan Township Court. The two were sentenced to 14 years in jail at hard labor by the court on 18 August.

A delegation from Chinnawat Company of Thailand visited Myanmar [Burma] during 1994 for investment in tourism and information science. The delegation met and held discussions with Abdul Khalid, general secretary of the CTK Import and Export Company of Thailand, who had arrived in advance from Thailand, and his cousin, U Wai Lin. The contact was then established with U Hla Htay and U Thant Zin through U Wai Lin.

U Hla Htay promised to arrange a meeting between the company and the Myanmar authorities, and he received 13 million kyats and U.S.$100,000 from the Chinnawat Company. Out of this money, U Hla Htay and U Thant Zin donated 1 million kyat to the Buddha's tooth relic and donated U.S.$100,000 and four vehicles worth 4.8 million kyats to the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs. After earning the trust of the Chinnawat Company, the two shared the remaining money between themselves.

When the Chinnawat Company inquired after the investment situation, U Hla Htay and U Thant Zin forged a letter addressed to the National Management and Project Development Department of the Office of the Work Committee for Development of Border Regions and National Races of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Communications, Post, and Telegraph, and the Directorate of the Public Relations and Psychological Warfare, requesting speedy implementation of Chinnawat Company's project proposals. They also forged a letter from the Companies Registration Office of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, asking Chinnawat Company to submit investment proposals as soon as possible and sent the letter to the Chinnawat Company.

The authorities arrested and sued them for acting as a broker between the government authorities and foreign companies to obtain the right to establish business and for falsifying government documents.

### Consort of Thai Crown Prince Leaves Rangoon

*BK0309155394 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 1300 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Royal Consort Mom [royal title] Sucharini Mahidon na Ayutthaya, consort of the Thai crown prince, son of the king of Thailand, who is currently visiting Yangon [Rangoon] with her 22-member entourage, which includes her four sons—accompanied by Thai Ambassador Mr. Wirasak Futrakun and responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—visited chedi and pagodas in Pagan and Nyaung-u and famous pagodas in Mandalay and Sagaing by a Defense Services special aircraft on the morning of 1 September. The entourage left Mandalay this morning. The entourage was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Kyaw Than, chairman of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Central Military Command, his wife; Mandalay Mayor U Tun Kyi and his wife; and responsible personnel. The entourage arrived in Yangon at 1030.

The entourage arrived at Kaba Aye Hill at 1030 today and visited the Buddhist Museum and Hall of the Department for Promotion and Propagation of Sasana. The personnel of the Department for Promotion and Propagation of Sasana accompanied the delegation and gave explanations during the tour.

Next, the entourage visited the Gem Emporium Hall of the Myanmar [Burma] Gems Enterprise. They were welcomed by U Hlaing Win, deputy minister of mines, and responsible personnel. The entourage then toured and purchased gems at the emporium.

The entourage left Yangon this evening. The entourage was seen off at the airport by Thai Ambassador Mr. Wirasak Futrakun, embassy staff, and responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Singapore Premier Arrives for Working Visit

*BK0509151694 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong is in Langkawi for a three-day working visit. His delegation includes Foreign Minister Professor Jayakumar, and Home Affairs Minister Mr. Wong Kan Seng. The visit is expected to provide an opportunity for Mr. Goh and Malaysian counterpart, Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, to reaffirm bilateral ties. For the other ministers, they will have a chance to strengthen links with their Malaysian counterparts.

Tomorrow, Mr. Goh and his delegation will meet their Malaysian counterparts in separate meetings at the Resort Hotel.

### Deputy Premier Ends Visits to China, Japan

*BK0509141594 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim spoke to newsmen upon his return to Kuala Lumpur today from a 12-day visit to China and Japan. He said it is up to Tan Sri Rahim Thamby Chik [chief minister of Melaka state] to decide on the future of his political career. He expressed confidence that Tan Sri Rahim would be able to make up his mind on the matter. When asked by newsmen on the allegation that Tan Sri Rahim had decided to hand over his duties as the head of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] Youth Movement to Datuk Nazri Tan Sri Abdul Aziz, vice head of the movement, Datuk Sri Anwar said that he had not been formally notified of Tan Sri Rahim's action. [passage omitted]

### Minister on Thai Offer for Al-Arqam Asylum

*BK0409090294 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Malaysia cannot see any need for the Thai authorities to grant political asylum to al-Arqam followers now living in that country as they are not political refugees. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said the movement has been banned in Malaysia because the Islamic teaching propagated by its chief Ashaari Muhammad is in conflict with that of the religion and not because of political reason. Followers of the movement are neither political refugees nor a political threat.

He told newsmen this in Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Abdullah was asked to comment on a report by a Thai newspaper THE NATION which quoted Deputy Prime Minister Banyat Banthatthan as saying that the country might consider granting political asylum to al-Arqam followers who could not return to Malaysia because of political reasons. He declined to comment further on the report, saying that he would prefer to wait for a clearer picture of Mr. Banyat, a statement from the Malaysian Embassy in Bangkok [sentence as heard]. He believed that the al-Arqam issue would not affect relations between the two countries.

### Foreign Followers of Al-Arqam Barred Temporarily

*BK0609073794 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Malaysia will temporarily bar the entry of foreign followers of the banned al-Arqam group. Deputy Home

Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said any foreigners claiming to be al-Arqam followers or engaged in the banned group's [words indistinct] would not be allowed in. Speaking to reporters in Langkawi, he said the ban did not apply to Malaysians who are followers of the group. On the action of immigration authorities who denied entry to five Singaporean al-Arqam followers at Bukit Kayu Hitam on Sunday, Datuk Megat Junid said he had explained to the Singapore authorities that they were barred because they were members of an outlawed movement.

## Singapore

### Trade Body Backs Government's Bid To Host WTO

*BK0509103094 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Sep 94 p 4*

[Text] The Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), considered one of the most powerful private business groupings in the world, yesterday joined the chorus to support Singapore's bid to host the first World Trade Organisation (WTO) ministerial meeting. It is also said that the first WTO director-general should come from the fast-growing, dynamic Asia-Pacific region.

Mr. Robert Lees, international director general of PBEC, whose membership includes more than 1,000 leading companies from 17 countries, further called on GATT countries to seriously consider Singapore as the permanent headquarters for the WTO, which sets up shop early next year.

"It is ridiculous that there has never been a major GATT event in Asia," he said.

"If you look at the dynamics of Asia-Pacific, it is only natural that the region be given due credit for its incredible success. The first WTO meeting ought to be in Asia, and I can't think of a better place than Singapore," he said. "You want to have it in a place where it is a good example for the rest of the world. And Singapore is a shining example of what open market and free investments can do in terms of economic development".

On who should head the WTO, Mr. Lees said "at the bare minimum" the founder director-general should also come from the Asia-Pacific "where there are some real gems".

So far, four candidates have indicated their interest. They are Mexico's President Carlos Salinas, whose six-year term expires in December; Brazil's finance minister, Mr. Rubens Ricupero; Italy's former Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero, and South Korea's trade, industry and energy minister, Dr. Kim Chol-su.

Some trade experts have said that it is time WTO should be headed by a non-European, preferably from a developing country.

Mr. Lees said that if Mr. Salinas or Dr. Kim was picked for the post, "we got a winner either way".

### Bruneian Armed Forces Chief on Five-Day Visit

*BK0109142494 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 1 Sep 94*

[Text] The commander of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces, Major General Pehin Sulaiman Damit, is in Singapore for a five-day farewell visit. He called on Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong at the Istana [state palace], and earlier called on Defense and Labor Minister Dr. Lee Boon Yang at Mindef [Ministry of Defense]. He also inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Army, Navy and the Air Force. Major General Pehin Sulaiman was conferred Singapore's highest military award, the Distinguished Service Order, Military, in February this year.

### Computer Networks Not Included in Broadcast Law

*BK0209103194 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Sep 94 p 3*

[By Cherian George]

[Text] Singapore's new broadcasting laws will not be applied to communication between computers for now, as the government does not want to hinder the growth of computer networks. But it will be keeping an eye on them and responding in practical ways if this becomes necessary.

"This will be a fiendishly difficult area," Information and the Arts Minister George Yeo told THE STRAITS TIMES.

The Singapore Broadcasting Authority Bill, which Parliament passed last Friday defines broadcasting broadly, in terms of programme transmission to all or part of the public, regardless of the means used. Technically, this lets the Singapore Broadcasting Authority [SBA] regulate computer information services, including the increasingly popular bulletin boards. The SBA could require these to be licensed, by gazetting them as "licensable broadcasting services". But they have been left out for now.

"As I mentioned in Parliament, we are not going to regulate computer bulletin boards through SBA for the time being, because right now it is more convenient to regulate them through the Films Act," he said.

The Films Act contains provisions against obscene or lewd films. It is understood that the government intends to amend it to cover computer material.

BG [Brigadier General] Yeo added: "Also, the National Computer Board was not comfortable with us regulating with a heavy hand information technology services because we don't know enough. If we regulate, we may overdo the regulation.

"So it was a conscious decision not to apply SBA to computer bulletin boards... We do not want to prevent the growth of that sector in Singapore."

In the IT [information technology] 2000 plan, computer networks are a key part of Singapore's overall competitiveness.

Through TechNet and SingNet, computer-users here are linked to InterNet, a global network with thousands of bulletin boards, on which its 20 million users can exchange information.

Although it is used mainly for scholarly and technical purposes, there is also pornography of various kinds.

TechNet has about 27,000 users in the research and academic communities. In SingNet's first month of operation in July, about 600 members of the public signed up.

Schools are being linked to InterNet, and by year-end, it will also be available to Teleview subscribers.

"InterNet is something which is evolving rapidly and we just have to keep up, be aware of what is happening and respond in a practical way, not in a prejudging way," he said.

SingNet would try to censor parts that are obviously objectionable, but censorship could never be complete.

"Once information stream is digitised, regulating it becomes virtually impossible. It would be like trying to censor messages in telephone conversations," he said.

"Our response is not to give up completely. There is no need to and that is really underestimating our own ability to retain some control."

## Cambodia

### Khmer Rouge Demand on Hostage Release Rejected

*BK0609063594 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[By Kevin Barrington]

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 6 (AFP)—The Cambodian government expressed opposition to latest Khmer Rouge [KR] demands for the release of three western hostages while the guerrillas' radio lashed out at the government Tuesday for avoiding a political settlement.

"I don't think the government has to react to a Khmer Rouge request because they are already outlaws," Information Minister Ieng Muli said. He added that there was no "reason why the government should take into account the views of outlawed people."

Khmer Rouge radio, monitored in Bangkok, renewed charges that Phnom Penh was avoiding a political settlement, ignoring appeals from relatives of the three hostages and continuing military operations which risked the hostages lives.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas seized Frenchman Jean-Michel Braquet, 26, Briton Mark Slater, 28, and Australian David Wilson, 29, in a July 26 train ambush in southern Kampot province.

A political settlement was outlined in a recent letter from King Norodom Sihanouk to the government where the king conveyed demands from Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan. Khieu Samphan called for the radical faction to be made legitimate again and also to be allowed re-open their "liason office" in Phnom Penh.

Ieng Muli, however, told AFP that the king had not endorsed the guerrillas' conditions.

"He did not recommend to the government what to do, he just kindly forwarded the two conditions from Khieu Samphan," the minister said.

The government evicted the Khmer Rouge from the capital in June following the failure of peace talks with the rebels. The Cambodian parliament then unanimously passed a bill formally outlawing the radical faction.

Khieu Samphan outlined the two conditions in an August 30 letter in response to an earlier appeal from the king calling for the release of the hostages.

The guerrilla leader said that if the ban on the radicals was lifted and they were allowed to return to their Phnom Penh office "negotiations could be held to solve the problem of the three foreign hostages and the security problems facing foreigners in Cambodia."

Meanwhile, a senior government official said that skirmishes with the guerrrillas in southern Kampot province were continuing but declined to give details. Taxi drivers returning from Kampot said it appeared that the guerrillas were trying to move reinforcements into the area and had clashed with government troops.

### 'Underground' KR Elements Reportedly Captured

*BK0309125894 Phnom Penh AKP in English 0948 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP September 03—Police force of the Royal Government of Cambodia captured 11 underground Khmer Rouge [KR] elements in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, some 150 km south of Phnom Penh.

According to senior official of the Ministry of Interior, the eleven together with a rocket launcher B-40, two AR-16 and eight AK-47 rifles were found and captured by late August in the communes of west Russei Srok and east Russei Srok, Kompong Trach District.

Three westerners, Mark Slater, 28, from Britain; Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, from France; and David Wilson, 29, from Australia, were taken hostages on July 26 after a bloody train ambush in Kompong Trach District in which 13 people were killed.

The official identified as Gen. Heng Hak also disclosed that the police force had found several land-mines in Damnak Chang-aeu village of Kep City which is not far from the last July train ambush.

According to sources from Kampot Province, several Khmer Rouge guerrillas defected their ranks and reported themselves to the local authorities and a lot of families had fled the areas surrounding "Vine" Mountain (Phnum Voar) where three foreign hostages were being held.

## NADK Spokesman Deplores Phnum Voar 'Campaign'

*BK0309094394 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Sep 94*

["Communique by the Spokesman of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Denouncing and Holding the Two Heads and Their Bosses Totally and Fully Responsible for the Large-Scale Campaign on the Phnum Voar Area To Crush the Villages and People in the Most Barbarous Manner;" dated 3 September—place not given]

[Text] 1. From 8 August 1994 to 3 September, the two heads ceaselessly mustered their troops backed by tanks, artillery pieces, and multiple rocket launchers from various areas to attack and shell the villages and arrest, torture, and massacre the people in the Phnum Voar area in Kampot Province in the most cruel and barbarous manner. Several villages, such as Ang Romeas, Khpuos, Prek Samnang, Preal Tum, Prek Pi villages, and so on, were burned down by fires caused by artillery shells. A total of 150 villagers, including children and pregnant women, were arrested, tortured, and raped in the most barbarous manner. At every village, the invading troops systematically burned, destroyed, or plundered everything—paddy, rice, cattle, pigs, poultry, and the meager belongings of the people. The invading troops are continuing without ceasing to attack, massacre, arrest, and torture the people under the command of Pol Saroeun, Ke Kimyan, Nhoek Bunchhai, and others.

2. The two-headed clique committed these cruel and barbarous acts against the people in the Phnum Voar area at the behest of communist Vietnam, the United States, Australia, France, and other unscrupulous western alliance groups. These acts are a product of their ongoing evil policy to fan the flames of war of the communist Vietnamese aggressors in a bid to systematically massacre the people and to, they claim, search for the three foreigners.

3. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] vehemently exposes and denounces communist Vietnam, the unscrupulous western alliance, and the two heads for stubbornly continuing to inflame the communist Vietnamese war of aggression and commit serious crimes against the innocent people in the Phnum Voar area as well as the entire Cambodian nation and people across the country. They must shoulder full responsibility for their acts.

4. The NADK calls on the brave and courageous fellow peasants in the Phnum Voar area to continue maintaining their high heroism and their guerrilla and popular warfare and to join together in gradually crushing the two heads' invading forces. Though living in a small area bordering Vietnam and far away from other Cambodian regions, the people have held aloft the fighting banner of our nation and people. It was not the first time that the peasants routed the invading forces of the enemies, dispersing them in the most shameful manner. Since 1979, in communist Vietnam's all-out military war, the communist Vietnamese and their puppets have repeatedly harassed the people in thousands of attacks. UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the unscrupulous western alliance together with the two heads also joined forces to successively harass and massacre the people with the aim of forcing them into serving as soldiers or militiamen. Nonetheless, they could never weaken the combative determination of the peasants in the Phnum Voar area. The people, relying on their own strength and the fighting solidarity of the peasants and our nation throughout the country, and maintaining their guerrilla and popular warfare, have constantly routed the invading forces, including the ground troops, tanks, and cannon of the enemies, from all directions in a shameful manner. The people have been able to defend their locality in full and have fought resolutely to prevent the enemies from forcibly drafting them as soldiers and militiamen.

5. The NADK wishes solemnly to exhort the heroic combatants and people in the Phnum Voar area. All of you are outstanding children of our nation and people. You are excellent models for our nation and people, who are currently carrying on the national liberation struggle.

6. The peasants in the Phnum Voar area, like all our peasants, our entire nation, and all our people, have over the past 15 years been victimized by and suffered ruin from the endless communist Vietnamese war of aggression. The peasants, like the entire Cambodian nation and people, want good relations of friendship with the people worldwide. They do not want to nurture enmity with the people of any country, whether in the United States, Australia, or France.

The people in the Phnum Voar area, like the entire Cambodian nation and people, only want the American, Australian, and French Governments to stop intervening and further kindling the war of the communist Vietnamese so that the latter massacre the Cambodian nation and people and burn the people's villages. They want nothing except this. The American, Australian, and French Governments as well as other evil western alliance groups should seriously ponder whether they should allow the Cambodian nation and people to achieve national reconciliation, thereby permitting Cambodia to recover peace and the Cambodian people to earn a normal living, or should they continue to interfere by inflaming and intensifying the communist Vietnamese war of aggression in dispatching military personnel and armaments to the two heads, who are the instruments of aggression of communist Vietnam as they massacre the Cambodian nation and people? Which option will provide them with more advantages?

The people and governments concerned and the two heads are fully responsible for answering this question according to their conscience.

[Dated] 3 September 1994
[Signed] NADK spokesman

## Kkmer Rouge Condemns Phnum Voar Attacks

*BK0309145594 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Excerpt] The two heads and the alliance must shoulder total and full responsibility for all adverse consequences resulting from their campaign to massacre the people and destroy their villages in the Phnum Voar area in a criminal manner.

I. According a report from the Kampot battlefield:

1. On (?29) August, the invading forces of the two heads launched a further two-pronged offensive into the Phnum Voar area. The first prong was extended from Thnal Bat toward the Prey Veng dike, while the second one from Prek Chrang was extended toward Trapeang Chapei.

The armed forces, in cooperation with the people, intercepted and dispersed the invading troops in the two prongs, killing six enemy soldiers and wounded four others.

2. On 31 August, the two heads' invading forces continue their three-pronged offensive into the Phnum Voar area. The first prong was mounted from Roung Veng toward the Trapeang Kda bridge; the second prong from Prey Samnang toward Sre Chea, and the third prong from Dang Tong toward Koah Kakeo.

Our armed forces and people jointly ambushed the enemy forces in the three prongs. After a full day of fighting, the invading troops were routed and forced to retreat behind their lines. As a result, we killed five invading soldiers on the site, including a sublieutenant, a lieutenant, and a captain, and wounded seven others. We destroyed a B-41 rocket launcher, an AK assault rifle and seized a B-40 rocket launcher, an RPK machine gun, three AK's, seven B-40 rockets, 150 RPK rounds, 300 AK rounds, and some war equipment.

II. In their offensives on 29 and 31 August, the invading forces burned 84 houses in the various villages which they reached, and killed 17 civilians, including five toddlers and six aged persons, who were stabbed with bayonets. They then beheaded the victims and cut open their stomachs to remove their livers and hearts, which they later grilled and ate while drinking alcohol, according to their fascist and cruel nature.

Most of those fascist desperadoes are disguised Vietnamese soldiers in the puppet army under the command of Pol Saroeun, Ke Kimyan, and Nhoek Bunchhai, who receive direct orders from the communist Vietnamese and the ringleaders of the American-Australian-French alliance to engage in systematic massacres of the people as a vengeance upon the people in the Phnum Voar area, where, they claimed, three foreigners were secretly held.

III. The people furiously denounce the traitorous two heads, Hun Sen and Ranariddh, the communist Vietnamese, and the unscrupulous alliance. They have joined hands to carry out a struggle against them by all means, using guerrilla and popular warfare. The two heads, Hun Sen and Ranariddh, the communist Vietnamese, and the alliance must bear total and full responsibility for all adverse consequences resulting from their crimes committed during the campaign to massacre the people in the Phnum Voar area. [passage omitted]

## KR Radio on Attack on Bavel District Seat

*BK0409153794 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Here is a report on the attack aimed at wiping out the positions of the invading forces and the traitorous state authorities of the two heads on west Battambang battlefield.

1. On 1 September, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], in cooperation with the people, attacked and wiped out the invading forces and the traitorous state authorities of the two heads along the banks of the Mongkol Borei river in the north and south of Bavel District and a number of positions in the north of Kamping Puoy Hill.

2. As a result, we killed six invading soldiers, wounded seven, and captured four others. We liberated the following six villages: Pean, Pongro, Tuol Krasa, Kha Kdol, Dangkao Kon, and Mak Plea. We liberated and captured three enemy positions, namely the company position at Bei Russei, the company position at Srah Chroychhma Khang Thbong, and the platoon position on top of Chroychhma Hill. We completely captured Preah Sre and cut off the invading forces' communication routes into this area with the Army and people planting mines and punji stakes, digging up the land, and felling trees.

3. The NADK and the people continued surrounding the Bavel District seat by planting hundreds of thousands of mines and punji stakes and by cutting off Route 5 and the railway with explosives, digging up rails, and destroying bridges.

### Failed Coup Leader Sin Song Escapes House Arrest

*BK0509071094 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 5 (AFP)—Former interior minister Sin Song has escaped his heavily guarded house arrest where he was sent after a failed coup in July, a minister said Monday. Co-Minister of Interior Sar Kheng said: "It is true that General Sin Song escaped on Saturday at 3:00am from the ministry of defence building."

A senior police officer, who asked not to be identified, added that three high ranking colonels who were guarding Sin Song had also disappeared.

Sar Kheng said an investigation was underway to find out how Sin Song got away. The government accused King Norodom Sihanouk's son Prince Norodom Chakkrapong and Sin Song of being the ring-leaders of the July 2 coup attempt.

Prince Chakkrapong was allowed to leave the country following his father's intervention.

Troops detained Sin Song and placed him under house arrest at the ministry of defence building. Sin Song, who was expected to be tried soon, still commands the respect of hardline elements within the former communist party.

### PRC Vows Not To Allow Prince Chakkrapong Entry

*BK0309085894 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 3 Sep 94 pp 1, 9*

[Report by Vithun]

[Text] Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, returned from Beijing on the afternoon of 1 September 1994 after leaving the country on 26 August. No reporter has been allowed to interview the prince since his arrival. Li Thuch, chief of the prince's office, told REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA that King Norodom Sihanouk's health has very much improved.

Li Thuch disclosed that, during his visit, the prince first prime minister reported to the king on the situation in the country and received a promise from China that "the PRC will neither support the Khmer Rouge nor allow Prince [Norodom] Chakkrapong to enter China."

On the rumor that a list of a new cabinet lineup had been presented to the king, Li Thuch said: "I have also heard about this rumor. Anyway, as one of his close aides, I have never heard the prince talk about the issue at all."

### Ranariddh Meets World Bank Regional Envoy

*BK0309130294 Phnom Penh AKP in English 0951 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP September 03—Cambodian First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh has asked the World Bank to provide Cambodian Development Council with material, technicians and fund for road building, the development of power supply, education, rural areas and light industry.

During a meeting with the World Bank representative in charge of Asia and Pacific region, Mr. Callisto Macdavo yesterday afternoon, Prince Ranariddh said Cambodia needed assistance from the world developed countries, especially from the economic super powers to develop and rehabilitate the war-torn country.

"There is no threat to the security of the country in which the royal government takes full control of the whole situation" the prince said.

Mr. Callisto Macdavo said he was committed to helping Cambodia in its national rehabilitation and development and would remind the signatory countries of their pledges to the country.

He also made known that the World Bank would provide Cambodia 80 million U.S. Dollars each year.

### Thai Bunrong Company Donates Food Aid to KRAF

*BK0309121594 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] On the morning of 1 September, the Thai Bunrong Company donated a quantity of food aid to the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF]. Attending the ceremony for the donation were His Excellency [H.E.] Nhim Vanda, a number of officers and noncommissioned officers, and the staff of the Thai Bunrong Company.

The generous donation, worth $10,360, voluntarily given by Theng Bunma, director of the Thai Bunrong Company, consists of 100 cartons of shrimp-flavored noodle packs, 100 cartons of (?rice noodle) packs, 40 cartons of monosodium glutamate, and 200 cartons of canned fish.

Theng Bunma said the food aid was only a meager donation, which, he, as representative of the Thai Bunrong Company, was giving to the KRAF in order to contribute to maintaining the livelihood of the KRAF combatants on active duty.

H.E. Nhim Vanda, special envoy of the two prime ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia, profoundly thanked Theng Bunma, who had dipped into his own fortune to help the KRAF. He added that the generous humanitarian aid provided by Theng Bunma constituted a fine model for other major companies investing in Cambodia. He also expressed the hope that Theng Bunma would continue to assist the KRAF and launch an appeal calling on other foreign companies, big and small alike, to invest in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

## Indonesia

### Agreement Reached in Philippines-MNLF Meeting

*BK0409115094 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1506 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] Jakarta, 3 September (ANTARA)—An agreement was reached on the third day of the meeting between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Jakarta to allow the Moro autonomous government to set up its own bank.

S. Wiryono, the Indonesian representative and chairman of the meeting scheduled from 1 to 5 September, said "The Moro autonomous government has been given the right to establish its own bank and issue treasury bills, but only after consulting and coordinating with the Philippine Central Bank."

Wiryono stated that prior to this, there are 19 problem areas in the economic field that need to be clarified during the meeting. It is considered that some progress has been achieved with the agreement on setting up the bank.

He said "Apart from this, the autonomous government is considered a body that has legitimate rights to obtain credit facilities from anywhere in the Philippines. It was also agreed that loans can be acquired toward improving community welfare."

The meeting between the Philippine Government and the MNLF, headed by Manuel Yan and Professor Nur Misuari respectively, also clarified the agreements reached the day before between the two sides and the agreement on Shariah law within the jurisdiction of the autonomous region.

He added that "The two sides agreed on the need to have legal confirmation from the Philippine Congress about the implementation of Shariah law."

In connection with military supervision over the proposed cease- fire in the southern Philippines, Wiryono stated that the issue is being discussed and will be announced later.

He said "The number of personnel involved will not be large, but will probably be in the form of a small group consisting of eight to 10 persons. We are currently discussing the issue of funding for that purpose."

He said the military observation team sent by Indonesia will have a central office within the cease-fire region and will be responsible for presenting a report to the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO).

### Further on 'Important' Agreement

*BK0409140594 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] The meeting between the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] and the Philippine Government in Jakarta today reached several important agreements for the two sides. Correspondents Mismah and Lili Sofian report as follows on the meeting:

[Begin Mismah recording] According to Misuari, the delegation leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, good progress was achieved during the ongoing meeting where the two sides are nearing the achievement of peace. According to Misuari, it is important to have follow-up meetings because there are still numerous issues which need to be discussed. There is no reason for Misuari to be dissatisfied because several agreements have been reached by the two sides. The Moro side stated that they will continue to champion Islamic democracy and advocate its society's aspirations. On the other hand, the leader of the Philippine delegation, Manuel T. Yan, said the Philippine Government, for its part, has agreed to several requests of the Moro group. The two delegations are currently holding discussions in connection with certain structures and procedures that must be undertaken. Manuel T. Yan also stated that there will be more follow up meetings between the two sides even if a conclusion is not reached at the current meeting. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

[Begin Lili recording] This will be a continuing process and the two sides will continue to hold meetings in the Philippines until peace is secured. The Philippine Government delegation leader also said there are still problems which need to be solved and expressed his hope that a final consensus will be reached soon. [end recording]

### Peace Talks Conclude 5 Sep

*BK0509132194 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] The peace talks between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], held in Jakarta since 1 September, ended this evening. The talks produced several agreements in the economic, education, and legal fields. Briefing reporters on the details of the agreements, Wiryono Sastrohandoyo, chairman of the talks, said the two sides should hold more talks to solve national defense and security issues.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified RRI correspondent] Wiryono Sastrohandoyo, chairman of the peace talks, believes that it is necessary to hold more talks at the level of the ad hoc working committee so as to implement the mechanism for the talks. Several agreements in education, religious law, and economic fields have been reached. However, if the two sides want to reach a comprehensive agreement, the issue of national defense and security must also be discussed. Speaking on the outcome of the talks, Wiryono Sastrohandoyo made the following remarks.

[Sastrohandoyo] I believe that the settlement of this problem will show the ASEAN countries' ability to solve their own problems in their own way. This will prove the importance of ASEAN solidarity. Therefore, we must be grateful for the fact that Indonesia can play a constructive role in solving the problem. [end recording]

Wiryono Sastrohandoyo, in his capacity as an Indonesian official chairing the meeting, noted that the two sides have agreed to hold further talks at the level of the ad hoc working committee.

### Ten Officers To Supervise Cease-Fire

*BK0509155194 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] The Indonesian Armed Forces headquarters has prepared 10 officers to help supervise a cease-fire between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in the southern Philippines. Speaking after he met with President Suharto in Jakarta today, Armed Forces Commander General Feisal Tanjung said Indonesia was asked to send 40 officers, but only 10 are ready to go at this time. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas earlier said that the Islamic Conference Organization had actually asked six of its member countries to send their officers for this purpose. However, as the dispatch of observers from Indonesia is considered the most practical, Indonesia will probably be the only country to send military officers to the southern Philippines.

The two sides are now holding their second round of talks in Jakarta. They are discussing several issues, including military issues, namely the merger of MNLF forces into the Philippine Armed Forces, as well as administrative issues.

### 'Provisional Agreement' Signed

*BK0609074894 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] The Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] have finally signed a provisional agreement and agreed to hold similar talks in Jakarta next year. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters last night that the two sides have finally reached a full consensus on several issues in education, the courts, and Islamic law after five days of tough talks in Jakarta They also made progress in areas considered important for the continuing peace process in the southern Philippines. In national defense and security, however, the two sides are facing difficulties in adopting provisions on the integration of MNLF fighters into the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

According to Ali Alatas, the two sides still need more time and discussions in a spirit of mutual respect to achieve a final solution to the Moro issue.

## Daily Views Resumption of Manila-MNLF Talks

*BK0309113994 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] PELITA says the resumption of talks between the Philippine Government and the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] in Jakarta has shown at least two important things. First, relations between Indonesia and the Philippines have been maintained smoothly. Second, the resumed talks also demonstrate that the Misuari-led MNLF and the Philippine Government have shown their determination to solve the long-standing conflict in the southern Philippines peacefully.

Having looked at several facts in the past, this daily is convinced that the conflict in the southern Philippines will eventually be solved through diplomacy. However, this daily also cautions the two sides that, before reaching any agreement, they must pay attention to the wishes of some breakaway groups, including the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, MILF, which shares the same basic goals as the MNLF. The daily says it is necessary to pay attention to the breakway groups because it will gradually make them lose their determination to fight and they will decide to take the peaceful approach instead.

## Drought May Slash Yearly Rice Output by 4%

*BK0209130794 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 24 Aug 94 p 4*

[Text] Jakarta, 24 Aug—The recent drought may reduce this year's rice production by 4 percent from last year's production of about 48 million tons.

Amrin Kahar, director general of food crops and horticulture, told reporters in Jakarta on Tuesday, 23 August that "the nation's rice sufficiency has not be threatened yet; nevertheless, it can be said that we are now facing 'a cautionary yellow light.' For this reason, we must be cautious with the rice supplies. We must increase the productivity from fields that have an efficient irrigation system," he added.

He said that out of the total area of about 16.4 million hectares of fields planted with paddy, soybean, and corn in 1994, only 10.3 million hectares (62 percent) yielded a harvest during the last rainy season.

As a result of the prolonged drought until the end of August, now 111,705 hectares of 363,577 hectares of affected paddy fields have collapsed. At the same time, soybean and corn crops planted on 22,815 hectares of the 77,491 hectares plantation affected by the drought perished.

"In anticipation of the dry season, every year the Directorate of Food Crops and Horticulture has provided farmers with water pumps. For example, during the 1992/1993 fiscal year, a total of 1,525 water pumps were distributed to farmers throughout Indonesia," Amrin said. During the 1993/1994 fiscal year water pumps from the Kennedy Round Food Aid were channeled to farmers through the Directorate General of Irrigation at the Ministry of Public Works.

Continuing, he said that to overcome the harvest losses, his department has drawn up a general plan for crop cultivation to encourage farmers to bring forward the season for their land preparations, seeding, and to use irrigation efficiently in addition to pumping. He said in this way the impact of the dry spell on crops would be lessened. The Jati Gede Dam in Semudang can supply irrigation water to 130,000 hectares of dry areas in Cirebon, Indramayu, and Majalengka.

## Laos

### Sixth Joint Lao-U.S. MIA Operation Reported

*BK0509074994 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Pursuing the humanitarian policy of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic toward families of American personnel missing in action during the war in Laos, implementing the 1993-94 cooperation plan between the two sides, and responding to the U.S. side's request for cooperation in conducting surveys and investigations in searching for American MIA's, the Lao and U.S. cooperation technical teams jointly carried out an operation in Xieng Khouang Province from 3 to 28 August. In the joint operation, the two sides carried out an investigation and excavated plane crash sites at two locations. However, the excavation was successfully conducted only at one location. Excavations at two remaining locations [number as heard] could not be accomplished due to unfavorable climatic conditions as a result of continued rains. The two sides then agreed to continue conducting the excavation at the unfinished location in the 1994 fiscal year, which will begin in October 1994 [dates as heard].

Through the joint investigation and excavations, the technical teams of the two sides discovered much evidence and many details on the personnel missing in action. The Lao side also allowed the American officials to interview a number of witnesses, who were believed to be directly involved with the MIA issue.

In addition to Xieng Khouang Province, the second unit of the two sides conducted a joint investigation in other places, including Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, and Oudomsai Provinces, Sainghon-Hongsa special zone, Vientiane Province and Municipality, and Bolokhamsai Province.

The sixth joint operation was the last operation for the implementation of the 1993-94 cooperation plan, which began in October 1993. Though there were certain difficulties and obstacles in carrying out the cooperation plan, mostly due to technical problems and unfavorable climatic conditions, more achievements have been won this year than in the previous year. The U.S. side expressed its thanks and appreciation to the government and all Lao officials and people concerned for the humanitarian cooperation and assistance.

### Foreign Minister Returns From India, Israel

*BK0209143194 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his party arrived back in Vientiane yesterday afternoon via the Tha Naleng-Nong Khai Mekong friendship bridge after ending visits to India and Israel from 17 to 29 August.

Welcoming the minister and his entourage at the friendship bridge were Phongsavat Boupha, deputy foreign affairs minister, and a number of senior cadres. (Chai Ram Duk), Indian charge d'affaires to Laos, was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

Upon arrival at the bridge, Somsavat Lengsavat told the Lao media: I visited India from 17 to 23 August. There, I met and held talks with the Indian minister for external affairs on various regional issues and about economic, cultural, scientific, and technical relations. We signed an agreement on cultural cooperation, including education and informtion work. Indian External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh and I signed a memorandum of understanding on economic cooperation. India will give training assistance to Lao officials, especially in the agricultural, forestry, irrigation, and cultural fields. We also visited a number of economic and technical establishments in India.

Somsavat Lengsavat went on to say that from 24 to 29 August, the delegation paid a visit to Israel. During the visit, the two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. Israel is pleased to give a number of training grants to Lao officials.

### PASASON Editorial Hails SRV National Day

*BK0309115794 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[PASASON 2 September editorial: "May the Vietnamese People Attain Greater New Achievements in the Cause of Renovation"]

[Excerpts] Respected listeners: Today, 2 September 1994, the fraternal Vietnamese people are celebrating the 49th anniversary of their national day in a jubilant atmosphere, with the entire Vietnamese party, army, and people feeling extremely proud of the numerous important results achieved in their endeavors to carry out the cause of comprehensive renovation outlined at the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. [passage omitted]

The Lao people are firmly confident that under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the CPV, the

Vietnamese people will be able to record yet greater victories and successes in advancing along the path they have chosen to reach their goals. [passage indistinct]

## Thailand

### Chuan To Seek Japan Support for 'Gateway' Plan

*BK0209055194 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Sep 94 p A5*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai will ask Japan to support Thailand's development as a gateway to Indochina, he said yesterday. Speaking to reporters on the eve of his six-day visit to Japan, Chuan said he would also consult the Japanese government over the problems of Thai workers in Japan and Japan's trade surplus with Thailand.

The prime minister said his delegation would meet Japanese investors to ask them to invest in more high-technology ventures in Thailand.

While meeting Japanese investors, Chuan said, his delegation would consult the Japanese businessmen on how to seek Japanese government's support for Thailand's goal of becoming the gateway to Indochinese countries.

"We have declared our goal (of becoming the gateway to Indochina)," Chuan said. "But this will depend on the readiness of our country too. The government has been trying to improve basic infrastructure to attract investors from around the world and to convince them that Thailand can be the gate. I'm confident that we have the potential."

The prime minister has said Thailand would support Japan to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Chuan said he hopes Japanese businessmen would transfer their know-how to Thai people when they invest in high-technology ventures.

"We also need their help to reduce pollution which is an adverse effect of some industries," Chuan said.

The prime minister said he believes Thailand would have the edge over neighbouring countries as a site for Japanese investment in high-technology industries because Thai workers are more skilled and educated.

Chuan said representatives of the Thai Commerce and Industry ministries would meet their Japanese counterparts to discuss how to reduce the Japanese trade surplus.

"We have to reconsider our goals and trade policies to make the trade volume between the two countries more balanced," Chuan said.

The prime minister said a way to correct the trade imbalance was to ask Japan to open its market more to industrial and agricultural products from Thailand.

On labour problems, the prime minister said at least 10,000 Thai women had been lured to work as prostitutes in Japan.

"This has always caused trouble. Apart from reports from the Labour Ministry, I've also received complaints from Thais in Japan and non-governmental organizations there. These problems are very worrying," Chuan said.

The prime minister said the Thai Foreign Ministry has been cooperating with the Japanese government to ask Thais, who are illegally working in Japan, to voluntarily return home. However, Chuan said, some Thai women could not return because they were under the influence of criminal organizations in the country.

He said he would also meet Thai people in Japan to get first-hand information on the plight of illegal Thai workers in the country.

### Chuan Departs for Japan 2 Sep

*BK0209101394 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai has assigned Deputy Prime Minister Banyat Banthatthan to closely follow up and supervise assistance to people suffering from the current flood situation. The prime minister granted an interview at Bangkok International Airport before departing on an official visit to Japan this morning.

The prime minister said that he has already instructed all ministries concerned to provide assistance to flood victims while he is away from 2 to 7 September. In the initial stage, a central budget of 300 million baht has been allocated for urgently solving the problem.

[Begin recording] [Chuan] In every department or ministry, a special budget has been set aside for this purpose. For example, in the case of roads cut off by floods, the Highway Department will use such a budget to tackle the problem immediately. For repair work on damaged roads, the present central budget and the next fiscal year budget will be further spent. What is urgent right now is to provide emergency help. Afterward, farmers who have suffered damages will be given plant seeds for new cultivation.

[Reporter] How about compensation money for those who lost their lives in the flood?

[Chuan] There are already regulations for such assistance. As a matter of fact, fortunately, there were only a few lives lost. However, after tropical storm Harry hit the northern part of the country, five persons have reportedly died. I already instructed authorities concerned to take care of the matter last Tuesday. [end recording]

Regarding this official visit to Japan, the prime minister said that it is being made at the invitation of the

Japanese prime minister. During the visit, discussions will involve political, economic, and investment cooperation, particularly on how to prevent Thai girls from illegally entering Japan for prostitution.

[Begin recording] [Chuan] I will take this opportunity to discuss with Japanese officials topical affairs between the two countries, as well as the benefits in trade and investment.

[Reporter] Regarding the problem of Thai women working as prostitutes in Japan, what important points will you discuss, or will any request be made to the Japanese leaders?

[Chuan] Action has been taken on this matter at the ministerial level. We have quietly carried out activities on this issue for over a year. This includes creating a correct understanding among those who illegally enter Japan, and subsequently returning them home. Although no reports have been made public, statistically a number of persons have been repatriated from Japan every month.

[Reporter] Will there be any agreements signed?

[Chuan] No. There will only be general consultations.

[Reporter] And on agricultural goods... [words indistinct]

[Chuan] At present, our agricultural goods imported into Japan is a minor issue. Instead, the import volume of Thai industrial goods into Japan has taken the lion's share. It is about 65 percent of goods imported from Thailand, which is different from past practice. Therefore, the goods that we will ask Japan to import more of are mostly goods produced by Japanese investors investing in our country. I think I will also discuss this matter with Japanese businessmen. What is interesting is that countries from various parts of the world, not only Thailand, are now inviting Japan to invest. Therefore, I think I will take this opportunity to explain to Japanese leaders and the private business sector about the real situation in our country, regarding the advantages and disadvantages. Our purpose is to persuade them to expand their investment bases in Thailand. This will help create jobs for Thai people, too. [end recording]

## House Panel Decides Not To Cut JUSMAG Funds

*BK0309095894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 94 p 6*

[Text] A 12-million-baht fund for JUSMAG (Joint United States Military Advisory Group) in Thailand will not be frozen the House Budget Committee decided yesterday.

Several members of the budget committee previously threatened to abolish the JUSMAG fund to the supreme command for next financial year in retaliation to moves by the US Congress to suspend the 250- million-baht fund for International Military Education and Training [IMET] Programmes in the US.

Under the IMET fund, about 100 Thai military personnel are sent to the US to undergo training each year. But the budget committee decided not to slash the 12-million-baht fund and asked the Foreign Ministry to announce Thailand does not support the Khmer Rouge and the Burmese military regime.

US Congress accused the Thai military of continually supporting the Khmer Rouge and failing to observe the world resolution against Rangoon's military-led government.

## Police Arrest Al-Arqam Members; To Be Deported

*BK0209124094 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] The Special Branch has arrested seven al-Arqam members after their passports were invalidated by Malaysia and plans to deport them. The Special Branch, which has been assigned to monitor and investigate activities of the al-Arqam, which was declared an illegal group by the Malaysian Government, arrested al-Arqam members in Phrae Province while they were on a bus. Those arrested have been sent to Bangkok by plane, arriving at about 1500. They have been undergoing interrogation by immigration officials since then.

According to a report, the arrested al-Arqam members consisted of six men and one woman. Al-Arqam leader Ashaari Muhammad is not among those arrested.

According to Police General Prathin Santipraphop, the police have taken al-Arqam leaders into custody because their passports have been annulled by Malaysia, which rendered their stay in Thailand illegal. As a result, they must be deported to Malaysia, using temporary travel documents issued by Thailand.

## Police Deport Four Al-Arqam Members

*BK0309091594 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 94 p 1*

[Text] The police and Interior Ministry last night deported four of 10 members of the al-Arqam Muslim sect which has been officially outlawed by the Malaysian government after apprehending them at a checkpoint in Lampang province.

The group, including its leader Ashaari Ben Muhammed, was immediately put on a flight for Bangkok before being detained by the Special Branch Police for brief questioning.

The police later handed four members to the Malaysian embassy which was responsible for arranging their return to Malaysia.

The four last night boarded a flight for Kuala Lumpur while the remaining six are expected to be deported soon.

Police chief Gen Pratin Santipraphop insisted the 10 members were not regarded as criminals and could not be treated as such.

They were detained under the supervision of Special Police Branch police before they were handed to the Malaysians.

He said the police did not file charges against the sect members but managed to seize invalid passports. All are Malaysian nationals.

Interior Permanent Secretary General Ari Wong-araya said members of the sect must leave Thailand immediately now that the Malaysian authorities had issued an order withdrawing their passports.

He said the Malaysian government had asked Thailand to suspend entry visas granted for the sect members following Kuala Lumpur's decision on Friday last week to outlaw the religious group.

The Malaysian government claims the group has continually threatened public order and passed on teachings considered to be deviationist.

Mr Ari dismissed rumours the police had either made an attempt to arrest or interrogate the group's members, saying they were merely invited to meet Thai officials pending their deportation to a third country.

Mr Ari said he did not know of claims by the members that they had been mistreated by Thai officials.

The Immigration Division has been told to notify the Foreign Affairs Ministry should there be problems relating to immigration formalities for the sect members.

At this stage, the ministry was officially empowered to decide whether or not to allow the members to temporarily remain in the country before they were deported, Mr Ari said.

Police sources said the sect was believed to be eyeing several northern Thai provinces including Chiang Mai and Phrae, as its base for spreading its religious teachings in Thailand. The group allegedly approached an influential Muslim community leader, Din Aree in Chiang Mai, in an attempt to bring itself to the attention of Thai Muslims. The sect claims its objective is to place religious doctrine and economic progress before politics. Profits from funds invested in various businesses are shared among group members.

Interior Ministry sources yesterday issued a personal profile of Ashaari Muhammed. Ashaari was born in Malaysia in 1937 and has four wives and 36 children. Overall assets held by the sect worldwide are estimated as likely to exceed US$139 million. Its assets in Malaysia alone presumably total US$100 million. Among the sect members picked up by the Thai police were two of his wives, his secretary and a translator. A member of the sect who is still in Thailand said Thai and Malaysian officials had previously asked Ashaari to leave Thailand by Monday.

He claimed Ashaari was on his way from Phrae to Chiang Mai to pick up his belongings to prepare to leave the country when his group was picked up by the Highways and Special Branch police in Lampang.

The sect member who talked on condition of anonymity claimed the police action was quick and rough and there was no explanation given.

"They have no respect for other people's rights. I would say that," he said of the police action.

Sect members in Chiang Mai immediately contacted Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina in Bangkok to seek his intervention, only to be told by the deputy minister he was not aware of the police move. He said al-Arqam members in Chiang Mai had been closely watched by the Special Branch and the Thai police should know well if their activities were harmful to Thailand. Instead, the police have acted as the Malaysian government's tool in rounding them up, the member said.

The Thai police action would hurt only Thailand's image and invite criticism by human rights movements worldwide, he said.

### Chuan Defends Action

*BK0609083394 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 94 pp A1, A4*

[Text] Police overstepped their authority in delivering the al-Arqam sect leader Ashaari Muhammad, into the hands of Malaysian authorities, who promptly detained him under a "thug's law", an irate Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina said yesterday.

The Interior Ministry was not consulted by Police Director General Prathin Santipraphop before he ordered the arrest of the messianic sect leader and five of his followers in Lampang on Friday.

"I have invited Pol Gen Prathin to explain the harsh action taken against the al-Arqam group tomorrow (today). I will ask him in particular why he ordered their arrest and deportation without consulting the Interior Ministry," the deputy interior minister said.

Sect members had not broken any laws in Thailand, were not considered a threat to the nation's security and were welcome here, he said. They had not been declared persona non grata.

Sources at the Special Branch Division said Prathin ordered the expulsion of the six sect members after the Malaysian Embassy in Bangkok notified him that their passports had been invalidated. Al-Arqam was banned in Malaysia last month. Ashaari was handed over to Malaysian authorities who detained him under the country's Internal Security Act (ISA), which allows indefinite imprisonment without trial of people deemed a threat to the national security. Five of his followers face the lesser charge of disturbing public order.

"Malaysia has a special law on national security which is, by any words, a thug's law that allows the arrest of anyone," Den said.

Den, a Muslim MP from Pattani, said he also questioned the timing of the arrest, only a day before Ashaari and his followers were scheduled to go to Kuala Lumpur voluntarily. He said Ashaari told Thai authorities early last week of their planned return. The deputy minister said he suspected that the police director general was acting on his own initiative and that he could have made a secret deal with his Malaysian counterpart to take action against al-Arqam.

Den said he was not informed by the Malaysian government that the passports of the six deportees had been revoked. Den was in charge at the Interior Ministry on Friday, as Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut was on an official visit to China.

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai defended the police action against Ashaari and his followers, saying Malaysia's revocation of their passports made their stay in Thailand illegal.

In Kuala Lumpur, a sect spokesman vowed to exhaust all legal avenues to free Ashaari, his wife Hatijah Aam and senior aide Soid Sulaiman after police announced they had been detained under the draconian security law.

"It was kidnap and it was politically motivated," al-Arqam legal adviser Zabidi Mohammad said.

Zabidi said al-Arqam was employing Raja Aziz Adrus, one of Malaysia's best-known lawyers, to file a writ of habeas corpus. The sect leader's wife had their six-month-old daughter with her in custody, he said.

"The habeas corpus is the only means to challenge an ISA detention," Zabidi told reporters at the sect's headquarters in Sungei Pencala in the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur.

"We will do whatever we can within the law. But we will never break the law and cause unrest—that we can promise the Malaysian people," Zabidi said. The sect had no plans to launch a militant response.

Sect spokesman Rodhi Mat Daud said: "We have been taught by Abuya (an honorific for Ashaari) for the last 26 years not to be radical or militant. To resort to militant action would be, to us un-Islamic."

Ashaari, 57, was arrested under the ISA late on Friday as he crossed the border into Malaysia after Thai authorities expelled him.

Hatijah, one of Ashaari's four wives was held with four other senior al-Arqam members on arrival from Thailand late on Saturday at Subang International airport in Kuala Lumpur. The other three deportees had been held under the Societies Act, under which they could be tried in court and either fined or imprisoned for a definite term.

## Government Called 'Foolish Pawn' of Malaysia

*BK0409090594 Bangkok THE SUNDAY NATION in English 4 Sep 94 p A4*

[Editorial: "Thailand Dragged Into a Malaysian Political Game"]

[Text] Are we seeing an authoritarian trend emerging in the so-called name of Asean solidarity?

At the end of May, Indonesia tried to arm-twist the Philippines into banning an Asia-Pacific conference on East Timor. In July, Thai police issued an immigration blacklist of 11 East Timorese who were to attend a regional human rights conference held simultaneously with the Asean Ministers' Meeting in Bangkok. Three foreign delegates to the human rights meeting who were associated with the East Timor resistance were deported by Thai authorities in a bid to appease Indonesia.

Just when we thought it had all ended, Thailand acted on Friday as Malaysia's tool in rounding up the leader and followers of the Islamic religious sect al-Arqam, recently outlawed by the government of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

Thai police accompanied by Malaysian security agents trailed al-Arqam leader Ashaari Muhammad and his entourage, who were on their way to Chiang Mai, and forced their two vehicles off the road. Ashaari and 10 of his followers were then taken into custody and handed over to Malaysian Special Branch intelligence officials.

Police Chief Prathin Santipraphop said in Bangkok that Thai police did not arrest Ashaari and his followers, but were "merely pushing them out after the Malaysian authorities told us their passports had been invalidated".

Yesterday, reports from Kuala Lumpur said Malaysian police arrested Ashaari minutes after he was expelled from Thailand and were holding the al-Arqam leader at a secret location under the draconian Internal Security Act that allows indefinite detention without trial. Malaysian police refused to divulge Ashaari's whereabouts, saying he is "in good health" and "in police custody".

Now it seems the Ashaari episode is over, with the Thai police having aided and abetted in an action that was tantamount to kidnapping the sect leader. Clearly, Thailand has allowed itself to be used by the Malaysian government at the expense of its good standing internationally in the protection of human rights and democracy. Without doubt, a certain brand of authoritarianism in the form of a pseudo-democracy is being practised by certain Asean governments. The sad fact is that it is being exported to fully democratic countries like Thailand and the Philippines, who are now being whipped into shape to comply with the authoritarian Asean majority.

Early last month, Malaysia's National Fatwa Council, a government sponsored body, ruled officially that Ashaari's teachings were "deviationist" and that opinion gave Kuala Lumpur the legal basis for the crackdown on al-Arqam. Also according to the Fatwa Council's ruling, al-Arqam followers who have yet to quit the movement could be jailed for up to three years and caned six times under Islamic religious law. Offenders could also be fined a maximum of M$ [Malaysian ringgit] 5,000 (Bt [Thai baht] 50,000).

Ashaari also incurred the wrath of Premier Mahathir when he said that if a national referendum were held, he would emerge more popular than the Malaysian head of state. On Aug 25, the Malaysian Home Ministry, headed by Mahathir, outlawed al-Arqam under the Societies Act and accorded it the same status as the banned Communist Party of Malaya.

The fact of the matter is that al-Arqam is not a rural-based Islamic deviant group led by semi-educated leaders. It is in a different league altogether. After 26 years, it has become the best-known success story of the Malays, with deep roots in society. Al-Arqam runs a business empire with total assets estimated at US$139 million, about 300 schools and kindergartens, clinics, and its members live in some 40 commune-style settlements spread throughout the country. There are at least 15 branches overseas. Included in its ranks are professionals including teachers, lecturers, journalists, lawyers, top civil servants and at least one judge.

The problem with al-Arqam in Malaysia is that Ashaari and Mahathir are struggling publicly with one another, with Mahathir wary that the religious sect will control the hearts and minds of the very Malays who are a bastion of support to his United Malays National Organization.

Without careful thought, and acting with apparent disregard for Thailand's own laws on extradition, the Thai authorities have allowed themselves to be dragged into a Malaysian domestic conflict. As far as the Thai Immigration Department is concerned, Ashaari and his followers, before their passports were invalidated, had a valid status in the country. They have a school in Phuket and several livestock and other business projects in Bangkok, Phrae and Chiang Mai, and have been accorded tax incentives under Board of Investment schemes. Also, al-Arqam's business projects employ hundreds of Thais.

Previous Malaysian government accusations that al-Arqam was using Thailand as a base to train a military-style suicide squad have even been dispelled by Thai authorities.

The government of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai indeed owes an explanation to the people over Friday's incident. The impending question now in the minds of many is that if suspected terrorists from the southern Thai Muslim provinces decide to seek refuge in neighbouring Malaysia, would the Malaysian authorities reciprocate in a similar manner for their repatriation back to Bangkok?

If the answer is not forthcoming, then the Thai government has made itself appear as a foolish pawn in a political game being played by a neighbouring Asean country.

## Deportation of Al-Arqam Members Criticized

*BK0509041494 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Sep 94 p 4*

[Editorial: "Shameful Capitulation"]

[Text] The government of Chuan Likphai has once again outraged human rights groups. After its discredited surrender to Indonesian demands to harass a conference on East Timor last month, authorities have now deported the leader of a banned Islamic sect to Malaysia. Ashaari Muhammad, leader of the Al Arqam charismatic group, was arrested in Kuala Lumpur minutes after he was expelled Friday from Thailand. He is being held indefinitely under a law which requires no charges, and allows no defence—the type of law Thais have fought on the streets to strike from the law books.

Mr Ashaari was detained by Thai police in Lampang, where he had lived peacefully for several years. The stated reason for his expulsion from Thailand was that Malaysia had informed Thailand it had cancelled Mr Ashaari's passport. On the books, this may be a routine immigration matter. In reality, of course, it was the second case in a month of Thailand's capitulation to a questionable request from a neighbour in the name of "ASEAN solidarity".

Malaysia has banned Al Arqam because the government claims the sect deviates from Islam and has become a national threat by sowing disunity among Muslim Malays. Yet it has posted no criminal or civil charges against the sect leader. By using its Internal Security Act against Mr Ashaari, it is clear Malaysia has no intention of ever charging him with a crime. Thailand had already implicitly rejected a request from the government of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed to ban Al Arqam in Thailand. The government's reason for sending the sect leader to what could be a lifetime prison term without trial are all the more unfathomable.

Thailand's long and well-known reputation for tolerating unpopular opinions is clearly at risk from the recent government decisions. This country in the recent past has harboured even "extreme" men such as Ho Chi Minh, Norodom Sihanouk and Prince Souphanouvong. These and many others have found sanctuary in Thailand from the harsh authorities in their countries who could not tolerate dissidents. The Thai tradition for hospitality should not be broken without careful forethought.

## Vietnam

### Indian Prime Minister on Official Visit

#### India's Haider Hails SRV Policy

*BK0409153494 Hanoi VNA in English 1423 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 4—The renovation policy that the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam passed has brought about wonderful steps forwards in economy, said Deputy Foreign Minister of India Salman Haider in a press conference in New Delhi yesterday. The conference is occasioned by Indian Prime Minister [P.M.] Narasimha Rao's forthcoming visit to Vietnam (Sept. 5-7), which will include the signing of six cooperation agreements between the two countries political consultancy between the two foreign ministries, double taxation avoidance, creating favourable conditions for citizens of the two countries to exchange visit, national defence, mine exploration and exploitation and traditional medicines.

The Indian diplomat affirmed that the forthcoming visit to Vietnam by the Indian P.M. aims to promote the traditional relationship between the two countries, adding India will invest in Vietnam in the production of sugar, cement, textiles, and so on.

#### Prime Minister Rao Previews Visit

*BK0409160094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Dear friends: On 3 September, a New Delhi-based VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY correspondent interviewed his Excellency Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao on his upcoming official friendship visit to our country.

Commenting on Vietnamese-Indian relations in the recent past and on the prospects of special economic ties between the two countries in the days ahead, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said: Vietnam and India are bound together by a tradition of close friendship. Both sides show mutual political understanding at the highest level. The two countries have been partners for development and, better still, have stood side by side in many international forums like the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations to struggle for the same goal, namely, a peaceful and more equitable world. Vietnamese-Indian bilateral cooperation is based on solid foundations and has great potential and a bright future.

Regarding India's economic reform results and experiences that Vietnam may apply to its ongoing economic renovation, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said:

India's economic reform results and experiences can be summed up by a faster economic growth rate, more confidence on the part of investors, a satisfactory accumulation of foreign currency reserves, sustained efforts to modernize economic mechanisms, control over inflation, and strong development of exports. At present, we have succeeded in keeping the inflation rate at less than 10 percent. Economic reform has enabled the government to open the door of most of the national economy to the private sector and concentrate its budget on the development of public utility projects to benefit the poor. Government spending for these projects has increased many times.

Prime Minister Narasimha Rao added: Indeed, it is very encouraging to note that Vietnam's renovation policy has also scored marvelous results with the volume of foreign investment reaching $9 billion. India's experiences in developing appropriate technology and in creating proper job opportunities may respond to the needs of Vietnam's ongoing renovation.

In response to a question concerning the priorities of India's foreign policy, Vietnam's position on this policy, and the prospects of cooperation in Southeast Asia, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said:

The priorities of India's foreign policy rest with efforts to strengthen friendship with neighboring countries, further consolidate ties with traditional friendly countries, and work toward the goal of establishing a peaceful and more equitable world. Prompted by this goal, India and Vietnam have constantly worked side by side in many international forums. The constant broadening and strengthening of relations with Vietnam constitutes a fundamental element of India's policy toward Southeast Asia.

Regarding his impressions on his upcoming official friendship visit to Vietnam, Prime Minister Rao said: It is the objective of my visit to renew existing relations with this great and friendly country. I am convinced that my talks with the Vietnamese leaders will take Indian-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation to higher levels of development. The application of the current open-door policies in the two countries has created a great potential for Indian-Vietnamese economic cooperation. The time has come for us to work to strengthen economic relations on par with our marvelous political ties. I am profoundly impressed by the sense of discipline and high determination of the Vietnamese people and am fully convinced that such spirit will crown Vietnam's ongoing national reconstruction cause with success and prosperity.

#### Newspapers Welcome Rao Visit

*BK0509151894 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5—The national daily NHAN DAN and the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carry editorials welcoming Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's Vietnam visit expected to start today, the first visit by an Indian prime minister since the Indian National Congress Party (I) returned to power in 1991.

NHAN DAN describes Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet as an important event marking a new step in the development of the friendly and multi-faceted cooperative relations between Vietnam and India, as well as a new contribution to the cause of peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity in the Asian-Pacific.

The paper praises the achievements recorded by the Indian people in economic reform during the past years. It continues by saying that by pursuing the peaceful foreign policy on the international arena, especially towards neighbouring South Asian countries, India plays a great role in the consolidation of world peace and security. It has won higher prestige and become an important factor to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large, especially to the Non-Aligned Movement.

'As time elapses,' the paper goes on, 'the friendly, cooperative ties between Vietnam and India founded and fostered for a long time by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, have developed unceasingly and become pure and loyal ones. The implementation over the past years of agreements on economic, trade, technical and scientific, and cultural cooperation between the two countries has brought fruitful results. Top leaders of the two countries have more than once confirmed that the bilateral cooperation and assistance are sacred sentiments and noble responsibility of people of the two countries and that continuation of renovation in the contents and method of bilateral cooperation is an important factor to ensure most effective use of the potential and strong points of each country. In the context that the world and regional situation has witnessed many profound and rapid changes that create opportunities as well as challenges to developing countries, the two sides have affirmed the necessity to strengthen their cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, science, technology, and culture to better serve the economic development in their respective countries for mutual benefit of the two countries as well as for the interest of peace, stability and cooperation in the region and the world as a whole.'

NHAN DAN concludes the editorial by saying that the Vietnamese people once more express their profound gratitude to the Indian people for their precious support and assistance to Vietnam's national construction and defence. 'Greeting Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and other Indian distinguished guests, the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces warmly welcome the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India,' says the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in today's relevant editorial.

It expresses wishes that this important visit will surely open a new stage for the relation between Vietnam and India and contribute to bringing it to a new height of development.

### Indian Prime Minister Begins Visit

*BK0509123694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao began his official visit to Vietnam on Monday [5 September]. He was warmly received at the Presidential Palace by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and other Vietnamese leaders. Both sides agreed that this Vietnam visit plays an important role in strengthening bilateral relations. Talks will be held later in the evening.

### Prime Ministers Speak at Banquet

*BK0609092394 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] As has been reported, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet hosted a grand banquet at the government's guest house yesterday evening in honor of His Excellency Narasimha Rao, prime minister of the Republic of India, now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Attending the banquet were high-ranking Indian Government officials accompanying the prime minister. Also present were many ministers and deputy ministers of our Vietnamese government.

At the banquet, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said:

[Begin Vo Van Kiet recording] On behalf of the government and people of Vietnam, I warmly welcome Your Excellency the Indian prime minister and other distinguished Indian guests now on an offficial friendship visit to Vietnam.

Although this is the first time that Your Excellency has visited our country in the capacity as a prime minister of the Republic of India, your name—a veteran fighter who has tirelessly fought for independence, freedom, and a better life of the Indian people over the past more than 50 years—has long been very dear to the Vietnamese people.

Having held many important positions under various Indian governments, Your Excellency has made many great contributions to consolidating and strengthening national unity, protecting the territorial integrity of India, and building a modern India for the present and future generations—an India that has played and will continue to play an important role in the world and the region. More specfically, despite being faced with an extremely difficult situation over the past three years or more, the government and people of India, led by Your Excellency the prime minister, have scored wonderful achievements in stabilizing the domestic situation and carrying out widespread economic reform.

The government and people of Vietnam are glad to welcome Your Excellency the prime minister with all our respect for India—the land of an age-old civilization with a philosophy and notions of peace and altruism reflective of the ardent aspirations of the whole of mankind and also the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, the outstanding leaders who dedicated their whole lives not only to the freedom and happiness of the Indian people but also to the national liberation movement, the Nonaligned Movement, and the friendly relations and the mutual trust between India and Vietnam.

We note with great joy the significant achievements scored by the Indian people, led by Your Excellency the prime minister, over the past three years in stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in India and carrying out widespread economic reform and liberalization. Realities in India show that your government has charted appropriate steps aimed at overcoming difficulties and ordeals encountered in the path of national development within a new, very dynamic, and challenging world.

We believe that the current reform in India, which has won the strong support from the people and the widespread endorsement of domestic political forces, will enable India to soon become one of the most dynamic economies in the Asia-Pacific region.

On this occasion, we would like to express our support for the Republic of India's efforts to develop its important role in the struggle for a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative world and to expand its activities and improve its role at the United Nations.

Vietnam welcomes and highly values India's efforts to participate in various activities of the community of nations in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over.

Dear Excellency the prime minister, Vietnam and India are inherently imbued with a very beautiful traditional relationship. We have always stood shoulder to shoulder during difficult and challenging moments in the past and are now again cooperating in our reform and renovation. We express our sincere gratitude for the valuable assistance given by the fraternal government and people of India to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and development.

We note with satisfaction that after the visit to India of His Excellency General Secretary Do Muoi and the visit to Vietnam of His Excellency Vice President Narayanan, the Vietnam-Indian relationship has shown new, encouraging development in various areas—scientific, technological, agricultural, and medium and small-industry. Changes in India and the region have had a profound impact on the Vietnam-Indian economic relations and have been beneficial to both countries.

To build a long-standing relations for the next century, we would like to further expand the economic and trade relations between the two countries. To achieve this goal, the Vietnamese Government encourages the active participation of investors and businessmen and the adoption of all dynamic and diverse forms of cooperation. This is the best way for us to meet the development goals of each country while consolidating our traditional relationship in the new era.

As two developing and nonaligned countries in the Asia-Pacific region, our two countries are profoundly aware of our role and responsibility in the struggle for a peaceful and cooperative world, which will flourish through scientific progress and human wisdom and creativity.

In compliance with its foreign policy of peace and openness, Vietnam gives priority to developing its relations with other countries in the region. This has been demonstrated by our increasing participation in various ASEAN activities and by the increased contacts between high-level delegations of Vietnam and its neighboring countries.

Your Excellency the prime minister: The Vietnam-Indian relationship is a fine and rare one between nations. Just as Your Excellency put it during your first visit to Vietnam in 1982: The relations between our two countries are like unbreakable forged steel and are always meant for the interests of the two nations and for the well-being of mankind.

Your Excellency's visit will further invigorate the vitality of the close and more effective cooperation between our two countries in building Vietnam and India into modern, prosperous nations to contribute to the cause of peace, friendship, and development in Asia and the world over.

With this belief, may I invite Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, and friends to toast for the ever-better development of Vietnam-Indian friendship and cooperation, for the progress and prosperity of the Indian people, for the health of His Excellency, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao, and for the health of all distinguished guests and friends present. [end recording]

In his reply, His Excellency Narasimha Rao, prime minister of the Republic of India, said:

[Begin Narasimha Rao recording in English fading into Vietnamese translation] Excellencies and distinguished guests: I am deeply moved by the warmth and graciousness of your welcome. Thank you for your kind words and for the hospitality shown to me and my delegation. I am very glad to return to Vietnam and revisit my Vietnamese friends after more than a decade. It is a great honor for me to be once again in a nation which fought so bravely to defend its independence throughout the ups and downs of history.

On arriving in Vietnam today, I am all the more aware of the strengths and the continuity of the relations between the two peoples of India and Vietnam. As two nations who have long existed in the region, many similarities in cultural development, by means of which which we have helped and encouraged each other. The sites containing Cham statues and relics throughout central and southern Vietnam bear witness to the age-old history of cultural relations between the two nations. In modern times, our leaders have encouraged and strengthened each other in the struggle against colonialism and foreign domination. Ho Chi Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru helped build a firm foundation for the close and friendly relationship we now inherit.

Today, the world sees Vietnam with new eyes as a country carrying out widespread renovation. Rapid economic changes have taken place in Vietnam against a background of a stable economy and orderly social development. This development has reflected the shrewdness and wisdom of the Vietnamese leadership as well as the wholehearted dedication and sense of discipline of the Vietnamese people. As close and longstanding friends of Vietnam, we would like to wish you, your excellencies, glorious success in your efforts to bring about economic development and prosperity for the great Vietnamese nation.

Your excellency the prime minister, in India, we have over the past three years also carried out widespread economic reform. In the initial years following our independence, our policy was focused on developing an economic infrastructure almost from nothing Meanwhile, we have had to tackled various complex social problems to do with our vast population. Since then, we have followed a policy of liberalizing our economy so as to build it on an industrial and agricultural basis.

In India all reforms have been carried out systematically and rhythmically in an effort to reduce any negative impact on vital components of society and to create new opportunities and development for the Indian people. We are pleased with the achievements recorded by us through the policy of liberalizing the economy, which is winning strong support both at home and abroad.

Reforms now taking place in our two countries have created new, great opportunities for strengthening our bilateral relations. The two sides must exert great efforts to make use of these new economic conditions. For its part, India is ready to become a partner of Vietnam in the development process. We hope that many huge bilateral projects will help serve the interests of both sides and will provide new economic substance for our relationship to make our bilateral relations commensurate with our close, traditional, friendly relationship.

Your excellency the prime minister, ladies and gentlemen, peace and stability are indispensable preconditions for economic development. Against this background, we welcome Vietnam's initiatives for creating an environment of trust and understanding among nations in the region. We believe that the strengthening of close relations and integration between Vietnam and other ASEAN countries is important for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In this vein, we welcome as a positive and significant move the fact that Vietnam will soon become an ASEAN member. For our part, we are determined to carry out our efforts to promote fine neighborly and friendly relations to broaden the trend of cooperation in the South Asian region with the aim of turning the South Asian region into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Your excellency the prime minister, ladies and gentlemen, as two nations in the Asian region, we are clearly aware of the changes now taking place in Asia in a changing world. A new dynamic Asia—part of the most dynamic and powerful development of our planet—can develop on the basis of the age-old traditions of peace, friendship, tolerance, and harmony, producing the characteristic effect of stability in international relations.

In such a situation, India is very glad to broaden its partnership relations with Vietnam in order to embark on a new path in the 21st century—the path of peace and prosperity. We once stood side by side in the past and will continue to be each other's partners in the future. We believe in the successful efforts made by Vietnam as well as by ourselves in the cause of socioeconomic reconstruction, and we want to further consolidate the close relationship between India and Vietnam in the years to come.

May I request you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency Le Duc Anh, the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; to the health of His Excellency Vo Van Kiet, the prime minister of Vietnam, and his wife; and to the ever-closer cooperative and friendly ties between Vietnam and India. [end recording]

The banquet was followed by special art performance given by Vietnamese artists in honor of Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and other distinguished Indian guests now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

### Vo Van Kiet, Rao Speak at Ceremony

*BK0509162794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Station correspondent's report on a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi on 5 September for visiting Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao—portions recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted describing the welcoming ceremony for Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and his entourage] Speaking at a cordial reception for Prime Minister Narasimha Rao at the government guest house, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet warmly welcomed the Indian prime minister and other distinguished Indian guests, regarding their visit as one of the many significant events that have linked the two countries and peoples for many years now. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said:

[Begin recording] We are very pleased to welcome His Excellency the prime minister, who is a very close friend of the Vietnamese people. Given the current international and regional situations, we believe that your visit is of great and important significance because it affects not only the friendship between the two countries, but also countries in the region. [end recording]

In his reply, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said he was very delighted to visit Vietnam. He also expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese leaders and people as well as to people in the capital city of Hanoi for according the delegation a very warm welcome. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said:

[Begin recording in English superimposed by Vietnamese translation] Twelve years ago, I went to Vietnam in my capacity as foreign minister. During my current visit, I have witnessed the great changes now taking place in Vietnam. On my way from the airport to downtown Hanoi, I have seen verdant rice fields along the expressway. Those pictures reminded me of the many scenes I have seen in Vietnam and India. Beside Hanoi's ancient streets we also saw new houses that were being built at a rapid pace. This is proof of very drastic changes in Vietnam.

Your Excellency, whatever changes there may be, one thing lasts forever. By this, I mean the long-lasting friendship between the Vietnamese and Indian peoples that has been promoted for many centuries now and has been fostered by our two great leaders, namely Nehru and Ho Chi Minh. [end recording]

### Rao Meets Adviser Pham Van Dong

*BK0609025494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] After his arrival in Hanoi, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao of the Republic of India paid a courtesy visit to party adviser Pham Van Dong at the President Palace. The two leaders expressed delight at the fine development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries built up by President Ho Chi Minh and President Jawaharlal Nehru in the last half century. Party adviser Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister Narasimha Rao firmly believed that the visit of the Indian honored guest will make an important contribution to the enhancement of multifaceted relations between the two countries, and it will also be an encouragement to the two peoples in their efforts to attain further achievements in the building of prosperous countries and happy peoples.

### Delhi Reports Rao, Vo Van Kiet Meeting

*BK0609033894 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] The prime minister has promised Vietnam New Delhi's help in developing priority economic areas. Mr. Narasimha Rao conveyed this during his 30-minute meeting with the Vietnamese prime minister, Mr. Vo Van Kiet, in Hanoi yesterday evening. Mr. Rao suggested developing their necessary infrastructure for agriculture and industry, especially manufacturing, marine products and forestry areas. The two prime ministers agreed that the delegations having their full meeting today would discuss these areas. The Vietnamese prime minister commended India's assistance in the past and wanted New Delhi to consider specific areas for cooperation. From Hanoi, AIR special correspondent Nallamuthu reports:

[Begin Nallamuthu recording] Mr. Narasimha Rao and Mr. Vo Van Kiet said that economic relations between the two countries did not reflect the full potential of their excellent political relations and that there could be a quantum leap, as both are liberalizing their economies. Mr. Vo Van Kiet appreciated India's past assistance and identified priority areas like infrastructure development, agriculture and food processing, manufacturing industries, fisheries, and forestry where New Delhi can cooperate. Mr. Rao readily agreed and said that two delegations could take this up, so that experts could come out with a time-bound action plan.

Mr. Rao also met Mr. Pham Van Dong, the 88-year-old legendary former prime minister who had visited India thrice. They recalled the long and friendly ties nurtured by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Ho Chi Minh and expressed satisfaction that it has been preserved and strengthened. This morning the prime minister is visiting the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum. Later, he will have talks with the Communist Party general secretary, Mr. Do Muoi, and President Mr. Le Duc Anh. This is Nallamuthu reporting from Hanoi. [end recording]

### Government Delegations Meet 6 Sep

*BK0609084994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] This morning, Indian Prime Minister Ranasimha Rao and other distinguished Indian guests paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and toured his residence and office. Afterward, the Indian delegation headed by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and the Vietnamese delegation headed by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet held talks.

Attending the talks, on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Manh Cam, foreign minister; Le Xuan Trinh, minister and head of the Government Office; and many ministers and deputy ministers of important Vietnamese ministries and sectors.

On the Indian side were His Excellency Bhatia, minister of state for external affairs; His Excellency Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office; and a number of Indian Government officials in charge of economic development, trade, and public security sectors.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet again welcomed the Vietnam visit by the Indian prime minister and other distinguished Indian guests, regarding this as another important move that stimulates the cooperative and friendly ties between the two countries.

Next, the two delegations exchanged information on the current economic development in each country and on the important achievements of renovation in Vietnam and economic reform in India. The two sides unanimously concurred with the fact that friendship and cooperation are indispensable factors of success and need to be developed vigorously.

### Further on 6 Sep Meetings

*BK0609132694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] At the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Office in Hanoi on 6 September, General Secretary Do Muoi cordially received and hosted a luncheon party in honor of His Excellency Narasimha Rao, prime minister of India, who is currently on an official visit to Vietnam.

General Secretary Do Muoi welcomed the Indian prime minister's visit, considering it as a positive contribution to promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the cause of national reconstruction in their respective nations.

Prime Minister Narasimha Rao expressed his delight at having the opportunity to visit Vietnam at a time when the Vietnamese people, under the correct CPV leadership, are effectively carrying out the renovation undertaking. The Indian prime minister expressed his profound thanks to the Vietnamese party and state leaders for their warm welcome and fraternal gestures extended to him and his entourage. He expressed the hope that the time-honored traditional ties between the two countries would be increasingly consolidated and developed through various meaningful activities in the near future, such as exchanges of visits by high-level leaders and delegations of various sectors that can promote bilateral cooperation.

This morning, the Indian delegation led by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao held talks with the Vietnamese delegation led by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. Both sides briefed each other on the politico-economic situation in their respective countries. They exchanged views on the results and experiences regarding Vietnam's renovation undertaking and India's economic reforms. Both sides asserted the need to vigorously step up the relations of friendship and cooperation for their mutual benefit.

At the Presidential Palace on the same day, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao received SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trinh, minister and head of the Government Office.

### Indian Businessmen Seek Investment

*BK0609085194 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 6—A group of businessmen from India spent September 4 and 5 in Ho Chi Minh City to seek opportunities for investment and economic cooperation.

The delegation was comprised of 17 businessmen from the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), the Associated Chamber of Commerce (Assocham) and the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII). The businessmen were especially interested in the textile industry, electric supply, agricultural machines and domestic appliances.

### Hanoi Mayor Receives Newly Appointed Archbishop

*BK0209114394 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Mr. Le At Hoi, mayor of Hanoi, on Thursday received Archbishop Pham Dinh Tung who had just been promoted by the Vatican and approved by the Vietnamese Government. The mayor and the archbishop took note of the socioeconomic development which has facilitated activities of the Catholics and people of other religions to help build the country.

### Capital for Foreign Projects Reaches $10 Billion

*BK0509131794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Figures provided by the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment [SCCI] show that the total of foreign capital invested in projects in Vietnam amounts to $10 billion. The United States has become the fifth largest investor in 1994 with 10 licenses granted by the SCCI capitalizes at $167 million. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea are the leading countries and territories that invest in Vietnam.

## Talks Between PNG, Bougainville Rebels Begin

*BK0209102794 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0630 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Peace talks have begun between the Papua New Guinea [PNG] prime minister and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] military commander on a positive note in Honiara this afternoon. PNG correspondent, Sean Dorney, is in Honiara from where he spoke to Annette Kruger.

[Begin Dorney recording] Sir Julius Chan flew in here several hours ago from Port Moresby. He was greeted by the Solomon Islands' prime minister, Francis Billy Hilly, who just a short time ago started chairing the peace talks between PNG and the Bougainville secessionists. Sir Julius Chan is leading the PNG delegation, of course, and sitting directly opposite him is Sam Kauona. Interestingly, Sam Kauona, known now as General Sam Kauona, is wearing the military fatigue that he used to wear when he was a lieutenant in the PNG Army five years ago. He deserted the PNG Army and since then has been leading the BRA in the bush on Bougainville and they both made opening statements. For Sir Julius Chan, there was a bit of parry, actually, after Francis Billy Hilly, the prime minister of the Solomon Islands, had introduced them and talked about the historic nature of the meeting and the desire of the whole region for there to be peace on Bougainville. Both Sir Julius Chan and Sam Kauona invited the other to speak first.

Eventually, Sir Julius went first and said that it was a historic moment but it took man of courage to make peace. He said that he'd come over to listen than to speak and he invited Sam Kauona to then address the conference. Sam Kauona read partially from a prepared address but he deviated from it for a while and spoke in Pidgin. One other thing he did say was that he had not come to Honiara to surrender but he had come as a peace maker, and the whole tone of the opening address was very positive although Kauona did say that he believed that PNG, although it constantly talked about the constitution, had violated the constitution in certain ways and, in one of these, he suggested that the establishment of resistance forces on Bougainville, where the Bougainvillians have risen against the BRA and supported by the PNG government. He said that was an instance of unconstitutional behavior by the PNG Government but, generally, the mood was very positive. After these opening addresses, they then had a short break and we in the media were then asked to leave and I got down to the nitty-gritty.

[Kruger] Any indications of how long the talks will actually last?

[Dorney] Yes, they are scheduled to go into the evening then there is going to be an official dinner hosted by the Solomon Islands' prime minister, Francis Billy Hilly, and the talks will resume tomorrow morning at about 10 o'clock. At this stage, they're scheduling a press conference involving both Sir Julius and Sam Kauona round about mid-day tomorrow and there is a bit of optimism that they will be able to announce various things. Sam Kauona said that the meeting of Bougainville leaders yesterday—that's Bougainvillians from both sides—PNG facilitated that by allowing the interim authority chairman from Bougainville to come over here to Honiara [sentence as heard]. That meeting was held yesterday and Kauona announced to the meeting that that meeting had agreed the issues that should be discussed at this meeting today and tomorrow on immediate cease-fire, the introduction of Sir Julius Chan's proposed South Pacific peacekeeping force involving Tonga, Vanuatu, and Fiji; the official lifting of what left of the blockade on Bougainville, and also talk about agenda for a Pan-Bougainville conference. There could be a sticking point here because the PNG side wanted Sam Kauona and Sir Julius to discuss the ramifications of granting amnesty that Sam Kauona suggesting that should be left to a later meeting to this Pan-Bougainville meeting. [end recording]

### Peace Agreement Signed

*LD0309082394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 94*

[Text] The Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government and rebels on the island of Bougainville have signed a peace agreement. PNG's prime minister, Sir Julius Chan, and the commander of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, Sam Kauona, signed the agreement at the end of talks in the Solomons Islands' capital Honiara. Sean Dorney reports that it provides for a cease-fire to take effect within seven days.

[Dorney] The peace talks went on for four hours beyond their scheduled end, but then a delighted Solomons Islands' prime minister, Francis Billy Hilly, announced both sides had agreed to peace with the forces of either side to maintain, what he called, their static positions. Sir Julius Chan and Sam Kauona then put their signatures to an agreement that provides for a ceasefire within seven days, a lifting of the Bougainville blockade, the deployment of a South Pacific islands peacekeeping force and a peace conference to discuss the political issues before 10 October. Sir Julius and Sam Kauona shook hands, Kauona saying he had come from the war zone to extend his hand in peace.

### PNG Prime Minister Comments

*BK0409123594 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's [PNG] prime minister, Sir Julius Chan, said his peace agreement with rebels on the island of Bougainville has established an irreversible process of healing. In a broadcast to the nation, Sir Julius said a path way to peace had been found after six years of war. He said the government had taken the important step of openly acknowledging that the Bougainville conflict had begun because the traditional landowners on the island had legitimate grievances.

Sir Julius and the commander of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, Sam Kauona, signed the peace agreement yesterday committing themselves to a cease-fire and the peace conference. Under the accord, the date for a cease-fire will be announced within a week and the peace conference held within five weeks.

The conflict on Bougainville began in late 1988 after landowners complained that they were not being adequately compensated by the Australian mining company, CRA, for permission for it to operate the huge Panguna copper mine. The grievances soon turned into an armed rebellion against the PNG Government and eventually affected the whole of Bougainville Island. The rebellion is estimated to have left between 2,000 and 3,000 people dead, most of them civilians.

### New Zealand Offers Peacekeepers

*BK0409130894 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Text] New Zealand [NZ] says it would be prepared to help within a peacekeeping force on Bougainville. The foreign minister, Don McKinnon, made the offer in a statement welcoming the cease-fire agreement. Under the agreement, a South Pacific peacekeeping force composed of troops from Fiji, Tonga, and Solomon Islands would be sent to the island to ensure that cease-fore was honored.

Australia has also welcomed the Bougainville agreement. A foreign affairs spokesman described it as a very positive step which reflected credit on all the parties involved. He said Australia had made it clear its readiness to play a supportive role but that the question of contributing troops to a peacekeeping force did not arise since it had been agreed that such a force would come from Pacific island nations.

### Australia's Evans on Peacekeeping Force

*LD0509103494 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0900 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] Australia says a proposed Pacific peacekeeping force to the Papua New Guinea [PNG] island of Bougainville may be on the island for as little as seven days. The Foreign Minister Gareth Evans says Papua New Guinea envisages the Pacific force on Bougainville being of limited size and duration. Senator Evans has discussed Australia's role in the Bougainville settlement in a phone conversation with PNG's Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan. Senator Evans says that Australia would give logistic support to the Pacific force to be drawn up, probably from Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

[Begin Evans recording] What we're talking about here is nothing like what we usually envisage with a UN-type peacekeeping operation. It's a much smaller scale concept and simply designed to give security of a direct and immediate physical kind to those people coming together from the bush, as well as from the PNG Government's side to meet and discuss the range of issues that have to be addressed if there is to be a settlement. I hope an expectation is that there'll be enough preliminary consultations through various channels to shape the outcomes of that meeting, but the meeting itself has to bring all the key players together. [end recording]

The peace agreement signed at the weekend by Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army calls for a cease-fire this week and a conference on a political settlement to be held by 10 October.

### Bougainville Rebels Kill PNG Soldier

*BK0609025894 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0100 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Text] The rebels on Bougainville have shot and killed a Papua New Guinea [PNG] soldier in the Panguna copper mine area two days after the signing of the Bougainville peace agreement.

Sean Dorney reports the killing will put strains on the peace process, but he adds that the official cease-fire has yet to be declared.

[Begin Dorney recording] A soldier was killed on a ridge near the abandoned copper mine yesterday and while the details are not clear, the rebels claim it was in retaliation for the alleged burning of houses in nearby Maroni village. The commander of the PNG security forces on Bougainville, Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Sinharok, who was wounded himself a week ago, has ordered troops on the island to observe the peace agreement. The cease-fire is due to be declared some time before this coming Saturday afternoon. [end recording]

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